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TO

MANILA

AND

THE PHILIPPINES

WITH

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The Publishers are indebted to the Hongkong Daily Press for this Sketch which is mainly drawn from their Chronicle and Directory published annually.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippines, discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese Fernando de Magelhaens (Magellan), are a rich and beautiful group of islands, situated between lat. 5 and 22 deg. N., and long. 117 and 127 deg. E. They are surrounded on the north and west by the China Sea, on the east by the Pacific, and on the south by the Celebes Sea. Statements as to the number of islands in the group vary widely. According to the best authorities, the islands which have names and inhabitants and are entitled to appear on the map otherwise than as dots, are about 600. There are eleven islands of geographical importance, viz: Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Panay, Negros, Palawan, Mindoro, Leyte, Cebu, Masbate and Bohol. The total area is estimated to be about 52,500 English square miles. Luzon and Mindanao have a greater area than all the others combined. At the end of 1883, the population, including the Army and Navy, was estimated at 7,636,632. The principal islands are divided into twenty-six provinces, thirteen of which are on the Isle of Luzon, four on the Isle of Negros, three on Panay and three on the Isle of Mindanao. The islands were formally annexed to the Crown of Spain in 1565. The first Governor was Don Miguel Lopez

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de Legaspi, who was the real founder of Spanish rule.

The early history of the Philippines is a record of continual trouble. Conflicts between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities led to internal contentions, while both Portugal and the Netherlands coveted these rich possessions and harassed the Spaniards. In 1606 the Dutch blockaded the ports with five ships, which were, however, destroyed by the Spanish fleets. Attacks were also made at different points by powerful Chinese piratical fleets. The most celebrated of these was the invasion by Li Ma Hon, who with 2,000 men landed at Manila in 1572, but was defeated and driven out by the Spaniards and natives, under the leadership of Juan de Salcedo. In 1762 the capital was taken by the English, but was restored to Spain two years afterwards for a ransom of 1,000,000 pounds. The ransom however, was never exacted.

After the discovery of the islands ecclesiastics flocked to them in large numbers, and undisturbed by the attacks on Spanish authority, the work of converting the natives was carried on with great vigour. The Augustinians were the first to arrive in the islands, and they accompanied Legaspi on his expedition through the country, establishing the "Province of the Holy Name of Jesus" in parts of the province of Manila and later also in portions of Bulacan, Pampanga, New Ecija, Abra, Union, Northern and Southern Ilocos, and in a large part of Cebu, Capiz, Iloilo and Antique. In 1557 the Franciscans arrived in the archipelago and built their church in 1602, establishing the "Province of St. Gregory the Great", which has under its charge 154 villages in the provinces of

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Manila, New Ecija, Tayabas, Laguna Albax, Camarines North and South, Leyte and Samar. The Dominican fathers came for the first time to these islands in 1587, and created the "Province of the Most Holy Rosary," "The Light of the Body," and in 1610 they built their first church. They have under their charge 85 villages of the provinces of Manila, Cavite, Bataan, Pangasinan, Isabela, New Viscaya, and Cagayan. The Religious Devotees in 1606 formed the "Province of St. Nicholas Tolentino," in which were included villages of the provinces of Manila, Cavite, Cebu, Zambales, Bohol, Mindoro, Negros, Calamianes, Surigao, Camingning Misamis and Marianas. The fathers of the "Society of Jesus" next established many missions in Mindanao and constructed in Manila a mission house. They have also under their charge in Manila the Normal School for Teachers, the City Atheneum, and the Meteorological Observatory with its apparatus. Finally, in the year 1886, the Capuchins arrived on the islands, but as yet they have not spread much beyond the Capital City. Most of the natives brought under subjection profess the Roman Catholic religion. In the Philippines there has been little of that cruelty to the aboriginal population which so often characterises the process of colonization, and the natives are in general contented and well conducted, the priests exercising the almost unbounded influence they possess with great effect in the preservation of order. There is however, an undercurrent of seditious feeling which occasionally breaks out in attempted rebellions. In 1822, 1841, 1842, 1872, and again in 1896 there were attempts to throw off the Spanish yoke, the last being the most serious. The plot was discovered

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some time before the date appointed for the rising, and the plans of the rebels were thereby disconcerted. Nevertheless, on the authorities proceeding to arrest those known to be implicated, the rebels rapidly mustered, and on the 29th of August a battle took place in the neighbourhood of Manila, when the rebel force, estimated to number several thousand, was dispersed. The chief stronghold of the rebels however, was the province of Cavite, of which they rapidly made themselves complete masters (with the exception of the town and arsenal) and they held it until the arrival of reinforcements from Spain enabled the Government forces to effectually subdue them. In the inaccessible mountainous parts of the islands there are still tribes of unsubdued savages, but their number is comparatively small. In the last census returns the number of natives not subject to the civil government and paying no tribute is given as 602,853, while the number of natives paying tribute is returned as 5,501,356. There is a considerable number of *mestizos* or half-castes, some of whom are the children of European fathers by native mothers, and some the children of Chinese fathers. At the time of the outbreak of the last rebellion the military forces of all arms numbered some 13,000 men, of whom only about 1,500 were Europeans, but it was then decided to permanently raise the European force to 8,000. A fleet, chiefly of small gunboats, aided in the preservation of order.

The public revenue under Spanish rule was about $15,000,000, of which the larger part was raised from direct taxes, Customs, monopolies, and lotteries.

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The chief articles of produce are sugar, hemp, tobacco and coffee, the export of which in 1893 and 1894 was as follows :—

1893.	*Quantity.*		*Value.*
Sugar	261,521,901	kilograms	$16,914,980
Hemp	93,742,824	,,	12,556,548
Tobacco, Manufactured	1,285,093	,,	1,581,486
Tobacco, Raw...	10,744,608	,,	2,388,014
Coffee	291,479	,,	168,742
1894.			
Sugar	210,646,386	,,	10,975,185
Hemp	96,497,799	,,	14,516,717
Tobacco, Manufactured	1,144,365	,,	1,750,006
Tobacco, Raw...	7,019,117	,,	1,408,662
Coffee	603,156	,,	355,890

The foreign trade is confined to the ports of Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, and Zamboanga. In 1894 the value of the imports was $28,558,552 and the duty collected thereon, $3,695,446. The value of the exports was $33,149,984, and the export duties $630,439.

The climate of the Philippines varies little from that of other places in the same latitude. The range of the thermometer during the year is from a little over sixty degrees to about ninety. The year may be divided into three seasons, the first, cold and dry, commences in November; the second, warm but still dry, commences in March, the greatest heat being experienced from April to the end of May, and the

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third, which is excessively wet, continues from June to the middle of November. During the rainy season inundations of rivers are frequent and travelling in the interior almost impossible. Long-continued droughts, however, sometimes occur, when the ground becomes parched and the crops are utterly destroyed. Husbandry also suffers from the ravages of locusts, which will sometimes almost entirely denude a whole province of herbage. The principal part of the group comes within range of the typhoons, and terrific storms are of frequent occurrence. The islands are also the centre of great volcanic action. "The destructive ravages and changes produced by earthquakes," says Sir John Bowring, writing in 1859, "are nowhere more remarkable than in the Philippines. They have overturned mountains, they have filled up valleys, they have desolated extensive plains; they have opened passages from the sea into the interior, and from the lake into the sea. There are many traditional stories of these territorial revolutions, but of late disasters the records are trustworthy. That of 1796 was sadly calamitous. In 1824 many churches in Manila were destroyed, together with the principal bridge, the barracks, great numbers of private houses; and a chasm opened of nearly four miles in length. The inhabitants all fled into the fields, and six vessels in the port were wrecked. The number of victims was never ascertained. In 1828, during another earthquake, the vibration of the lamps was found to describe an arc of four and a half feet; the huge corner stones of the principal gate of the city were displaced; the great bells were set ringing. It lasted between two and three minutes, rent the walls of several churches and other buildings, but was

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not accompanied by subterranean noises, as is usually the case." In 1832, 1852, 1863, 1869, and 1880 there were terrible shocks of earthquake and, finally, in 1891, in the Province of Pangasinan earthquakes were continually repeated during a month, shaking down buildings, crushing their inmates, and creating a panic among the inhabitants. The local storms that come in the middle of May and June, the period of the greatest heat, are at times very severe. On the 29th May, 1873, there was one of sufficient force to destroy within the walls of Manila alone forty-one dwellings. Typhoons also sweep over the islands in great fury and the one of the 20th October, 1882, left thousands without shelter, the wind in its fury tearing down many of the native huts as well as more solid structures in brick and stone; floods were caused by the heavy rain, and great loss of life and property resulted.

The Philippine Archipelago is divided into three great groups of islands called Luzon, Visayas or Bisayas, and Mindanao. Luzon includes the provinces of Manila, Bulacan, Pampenga, Carlac, Zambeles, Bataan, New Ecija, Pangasinan, North Ilocos, Abra, Union, New Viscaya, Cagayan, Laguna, Batangas, Tayabas, Albay, North and South Camarines, Sorsogon, and the districts of Principe, Lepanto, Bontoc, Benguet, Morong, and Infanta, and the adjacent islands of Babuyanes and Batanes on the North, Polillo, Alhabat, Catanduanes, and Marianas on the East, Mindoro, Burias, Masbate, and Marinduque on the South, and Calamianes, Paraguay, and Balabac, on the East. The second group, the Bisayas or Visayas, is made up of Cebu, Bohol, Samar, Leyte, and the island of Negros with its districts Capiz,

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Romblon, Iloilo, and conception; and of the adjacent islands Sibuyan, Baton, Tablas, Luciara, Maestro de Campo, Bantayan, Dauis, and Camote to the North and N.E., and of the island of Fuego or Siquijor to the South. The third group, or sea of Mindanao, which is the part of the archipelago least subject to the Spaniards, is divided into the districts of Zamboanga, Misamis, Suriago, New Guipuzgoa, Davao Bislig, and Basilan, with the adjacent islands Camiguin, Caburao, Duiagat Asgno, Oyarzal, and Vivero to the N.E.; Siluanga and General on the East; Buentua, Tengquil, Balanguingi, and Sulu with all the islands that make up the group of that name in the S.E. Its wealth of timber is incalculable, yielding resins, gums, mastich-pastes, dye-products, fine-grained ornamental woods, also heavy timber suitable for building purposes.

There are many hot springs of iron and sulphur waters, all of excellent medicinal properties. Professor George F. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey says, that about a score of the several hundred islands of the Philippines, contain deposits of valuable minerals. They are as follows:

Luzon—Coal, gold, copper, lead, iron, sulphur, marble, kaolin.

Cataanduanes, Sibyuan, Bohol, and Panaoan—gold only.

Marinduque—lead and silver.

Mindoro—Coal, gold and copper.

Carraraybatan, Rapu Rapu, Semarara, Negros—Coal only.

Masbete—Coal and copper.

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Romblon—Marble.

Samar– Coal and gold.

Panay—Coal, oil, gas, gold, copper, iron, and perhaps mercury.

Biliriam– Sulphur only.

Leyte—Coal, oil, and perhaps mercury.

Cebu—Coal, oil, gas, gold, lead, silver, and iron.

Mindanao—Coal, gold, copper and platinum.

Sulu archipelago—Pearls.

The famous "Holy Waters" of Tuii and Sibu are visited every year in large numbers by the islanders seeking relief from their sufferings. The endemic complaints of the country are swamp fever, diarrhœa, beri-beri, and a few others. Incurable leprosy is very limited among the natives. The mortality is very low, considering the number of inhabitants.

Dr. Augustin de la Cavada, a Spanish historian, says of the natives that they are of a mild, submissive, and respectful disposition, predisposed to religious observances, extremely superstitious, and very hospitable. Those of Batangas, Cagayan, and Southern Ilocos are better workers and more industrious than those of the other Provinces. During their youth they work with energy and a certain intellectual vigour, but on reaching a more advanced age they loose a large part of their disposition for work and lapse into an indolence that is one of their greatest defects. The women are averse to idleness and have a spirit of enterprise, and they often engage in

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various trades with success. They are economical and sacrifice themselves with delight for the sake of those for whom they feel any affection.

The rivers and streams of the Philippines are countless and traverse the islands in all directions, the natural result of mountain peaks and ranges that extend over a large area.

The most noteworthy volcanoes are Buheyan in Mindanao, Taal in Batangas, and Bulusan and Mayon in Albay. The last is in continual eruption and at times creates terror in the surrounding country, on account of the quantity of boiling water, ashes, and lava it throws out. In 1872 an eruption of this volcano destroyed entirely the villages of Malinao, Camalig, Guinobatan, Ligao, Polangui, and Albay.

MANILA.

Manila, the capital of the Philippines, is situated in the island of Luzon, at the mouth of the river Pasig, which empties itself into the Bay of Manila. The City Council of Manila was constituted on the 24th of June, 1571. In 1645 the city was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in which upwards of three hundred lives were lost. In 1863 a great part of the city was again destroyed from the same cause, and in July, 1880, another terrible upheaval made wreck of a great portion of it. The inhabitants are naturally in constant fear of these visitations. The dwelling houses are built with especial reference to safety under such circumstances, and, although large, possess few pretensions to architectural beauty. Manila proper, within the walls, (Intramuros) is small

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and contains a scanty population, but the large Government buildings and religious institutions are grouped there. The suburbs, of which Binondo ranks first in order of importance, are the centres of trade and industry. The Escolta, the main business street, traverses this suburb, and in it most of the European stores and bazaars are to be found. The Rozario, another broad thoroughfare in Binondo, is occupied chiefly by Chinese shops, and is a busy quarter. San Miguel is the aristocratic suburb, being the seat of the residences of the wealthy merchants and other residents. The architecture of Manila is not imposing, successive earthquakes having wrought much damage, and the city has an old world aspect tempered by its tropical surroundings. The streets present the greatest animation in the evening, when the cigar factories are closed, and the carriages of the upper classes are out for the customary promenade. There are several ancient churches which are worthy of notice. The Cathedral, founded originally in 1578, has been several times destroyed by earthquakes and did not escape in 1863. It has been since rebuilt, but again sustained considerable damage in 1880, when the tower was so much shattered that it had to be pulled down; there are several theatres, but none worthy of the place. A statue of Charles IV. stands in the centre of the Palacio Square, and one of Isabella II. opposite to the Variedades Theatre. The Observatory, admirably managed by the Jesuit Fathers, is well worthy of a visit. There is a good English Club. Of the hotels the Hotel de Oriente is the principal. The city and its suburbs contain a population of 300,000, and are the seat of a considerable and yearly increasing commerce. The principal

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articles of export are hemp, sugar, tobacco, cigars, coffee and indigo, while of the imports cotton goods form the chief item. The anchorage is distant some three miles from the shore. The river presents a scene of great animation, being crowded with native craft interspersed with vessels of foreign build. A very low average of crime is said to exist, but the native classes are much addicted to gambling, an offence punishable by law. The Spanish Government reaped a large portion of its revenue from the sale of lottery tickets. A race meeting is held in the spring. There are several daily papers, *La Oceania Espanola* published in the morning, and *El Comercio*, *La Voz Espanola*, *El Espanol*, and *El Noticiero*, which appear in the evening. The Americans publish two daily papers, *The Manila Times* and *The American* and three weeklies, *The New Orient*, *Freedom* and *The American Soldier*. The Filipinos publish *La Independencia* and *La Republica Filipino*.

The hot season commences in March and continues until July. The rains commence in August and continue to December, during which time the roads and streets get into a very bad condition. The maximum annual rainfall recorded is 114 inches and the minimum 84 inches. The maximum of the thermometer is about 92; a cool sea breeze sets in at night, reducing the heat to an endurable temperature for sleeping. According to the census of 1883 there were residing in Manila 250 foreigners of European origin, 4,189 European Spaniards, 15,157 Chinese, 46,066 Chinese mestizos (or half-breeds), 3,849 Spanish mestizos, and 160,896 pure natives.

In 1880 special duties were imposed on the

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trade of the port for the construction of a new harbour, namely, 2 per cent. on imports, 1 per cent. on exports, tonnage dues, and a tax on fishing-boats. The total sum collected amounts now to a large total and the works are in progress. In 1894 the principal exports from Manila were: sugar 105,019,245 kilograms, hemp 82,108,599 kilograms, raw tobacco 7,019,117 kilograms, manufactured tobacco 1,144,365 kilograms, precious and dye woods 2,405,755 kilograms, coffee 603,156 kilograms.

Tramways run in the principal streets of the city, and a railway to Dagupan was opened to traffic throughout its entire length, 123 miles, on the 23rd November, 1892. There is also a steam road to Malabon; and electric lights have been laid in the public squares and walks, in the business houses, and in the principal streets. There are a marine arsenal and a patent slip at Cavite, on the opposite side of the Bay. It has also been decided to make an important naval station and arsenal at Subic, slightly to the north of Manila at the entrance to the Bay. In connection with these works it is proposed to construct a branch line of railway from Dagupan to Libre, close to Subic. This branch line, joining the Manila Railway Company's line at Dagupan, will be constructed by the Government.

Contrary to popular belief, Manila has an excellent water supply derived from mountain streams. The city and its suburbs receive their drinking water by pipes leading from Santalan, on the river Pasig. The water is carried to fountains, distributed in convenient places through the streets, whence the inhabitants may draw for their domestic needs. The telephone system extends throughout the city and

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out as far as Malabon. Manila possesses many educational and charitable institutions, among others the Royal and Pontifical University of St. Thomas, which is managed and maintained by the Dominican Fathers. In this there are schools of theology and church law, jurisprudence, notarial law, medicine, and pharmacy. The College of St. Thomas, which belongs to the University, maintains forty free scholarships for Spanish boys, who may pursue both primary and advanced studies. The College of San Juan de Letran, also under the Dominicans, devotes itself to the education of natives, and this college as well as the other, is provided with an abundance of select scientific materials and with good physical and chemical outfits and exhibits and museums of natural history and fine arts. The College of San Jose (St. Joseph) is under the immediate direction of the Viceregal Patron and in this college instruction is given in medicine and pharmacy. The Orphan Asylum of Cambobong, founded by the Ladies' Union at Manila in 1882, is in charge of the Augustinians and imparts elementary and advanced instruction and qualifies boys for clerical situations both in public and business offices. The Mandaloya Orphanage, likewise under the care of the Augustinians and of the sisters of that order, gives to its inmates elementary instruction and teaches them household duties and other accomplishments, suited to their sex. The St. Joseph's Home, founded in 1810, is under the immediate control of the Viceregal Patron and its object is to give shelter to poor and demented children. The Hospital of San Juan de Dios, founded by the Brotherhood of Misericordia in 1595, and also under the control of the Viceregal Patron, cares for what-

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ever invalids present themselves. It has six physicians, one pharmaceutist, one lady superior, twenty-two sisters, two chaplains, one head nurse, eight resident medical students, and the number of other qualified assistants that the service requires. The Hospital of San Lazaro, founded in 1578 by the Franciscan order, is for the care of leprous patients. The Manila Monte de Piedad and Savings Bank, organised in 1880 under the control of the Viceregal Patron, is designed, first, to receive pledges of furniture, jewellery, and household articles, against which it lends money at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and, secondly, to receive savings deposits, on which it pays four per cent. per annum. It has several branches. There is also a Society founded in 1780, called the Royal Polytechnic Society of Friends of the Country. Its object is to promote investigation into the arts, science, commerce and trade. The Library Museum was formally opened in 1891. There are three banks in Manila, the Spanish Philippine, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the last of which has also a branch in Iloilo. There are numerous social societies, among which are the Spanish Casino, the Mnsical Society of the Philippines and of Saint Cecilia, the Manila and Nagatayan Club with a branch in San Gabriel, the German Union Casino, the Mariquina Gun Club, the Gun Club of San Juan del Monte, Manila Jockey Club, the Manila Lawn Tennis Club, and the Cycle Club of Manila. The Chamber of Commerce was established in 1886. Its object is to watch over and protect the interests of commerce, trade, and shipping, and in the capacity of a Mercantile Court to pass

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upon the questions and contentions that may be submitted to it by its members. The Mint was authorised by Royal decree on the 8th September, 1857; the coinage began in 1861 and ceased in 1889, and in 1893 the establishment was reopened for the striking of subsidiary coins.

ILOILO.

This port, which is the chief town of the populous province of the same name in the island of Panay, is situated in lat. 10 deg. 48 min. W., near the south-eastern extremity of the island, close to the sea, on the border of the narrow channel formed by the opposite island of Guimaras. The town is built principally on low marshy ground, partly fronting the sea and partly along the left bank of a creek, or inlet, which runs toward Jaro, and after describing a semicircle again meets the sea near Iloilo. Although the principal seaport and seat of the government of the province, Iloilo is much smaller than many towns in its vicinity. The harbour is well protected and the anchorage good, the island of Guimaras forming a sheltered passage. The depth of water on the bar at the entrance to the creek or river Iloilo is about five fathoms at low water, but at a short distance within it decreases to fifteen feet and then deepens again. At spring tides the whole town is covered with water, but notwithstanding this it is a very healthy place. The high ground of Guimaras forms a kind of funnel with the Panay shore, and the result is that a calm is of rare occurrence, there being almost always a breeze of

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some kind. The N.E. breeze blows very strongly. It is much cooler in Iloilo than in Manila. The better class of houses in Iloilo are built on strong wooden posts, two or three feet in diameter, that reach to the roof, stone walls to the first floor, with wooden windows above and an iron roof. The poorer class of dwellings are flimsy structures of nipa, built on four stout posts. The means of communication with the interior are still very inadequate, and retard the development of the port.

The principal manufacture in Iloilo for local consumption and export to Manila is that of pina, a cloth very finely made from the fibre of the pineapple leaf. Another cloth called jusi is woven from silk, and is made in white and colours. The country round Iloilo is very fertile and is extensively cultivated. The annual crop of sugar is estimated at above million piculs. Tobacco is also largely cultivated. Rice is grown on a considerable scale, but locusts are very plentiful on the island and often do great damage to the cane and paddy. Typhoons frequently work great havoc. Earthquakes, however, seldom occur. Iloilo is about 250 miles distant from Manila.

Iloilo has greatly increased in importance of late years. The chief article of export is sugar, of which 92,920,375 kilograms, valued at $4,601,893, were shipped in 1894, and 140,687,421 kilograms in 1893. The total imports in 1894 were $2,225,690 compared with $3,008,252 in 1891, and the exports $4,624,290 in 1894 as against $4,036,966 in 1891. In 1894 Iloilo also exported 1,455,037 kilograms of valuable hard and dye woods. The principal

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traders are Chinese mestizos, who are very numerous in the port.

The island of Negros is extremely fertile and contributes three-fourths of the sugar shipped from Iloilo, the quality of which is excellent.

CEBU.

This is the capital of the island of Cebu, and ranks next to Iloilo among the ports of the Philippines. It was at one time the seat of the administration of revenue for the whole of the Bisayas, but this was removed to Manila in 1849. Cebu is a well built town and possesses fine roads, but the people are devoid of commercial enterprise. The trade of Cebu consists principally of hemp and sugar. The neighbouring islands of Leyte, Mindanao, and Camiguin possess extensive hemp plantations, a large proportion of the produce of which finds its way to Cebu for shipment. There are some very valuable and extensive coal deposits in the island of Cebu, but the mines have not as yet been worked with any enterprise. The trade in 1894 is represented by the following figures:- Imports $205,671; exports, $2,671,688; as compared with $263,695 and $3,638,039 respectively in 1891. The principal exports of 1894 were sugar 12,706,766 kilograms, and hemp 14,389,200 kilograms.

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U.S. MILITARY GOVERNOR

IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLAND.

(TEMPORARY.)

Major General E. S. Otis.
Secretary..... Captain C. H. Murray.

Office of the Captain of the Port Manila, P. I.

Wm. Braunersreuther Lieut. U.S.N., Captain of the Port.
James T. McMillan „ Asst. „
W. B. Hanna Lieut. U.S.V., Passenger Inspector.
W. H. Poorman „ Asst. „
J. A. McKinnon „ Customs Officer.
W. B. Foulkes „ Quarantine Officer.
Geo. R. Colton.....Lt.-Col. U.S.V., Collector of Customs.
John T. Buchanan Secretary, Office of Collector.
Captain J. F. Evans on special duty.
Daniel F. Maloney, ...Chief Assistant.
Robert Gillispie Cashier.

Collector of Internal Revenue.

Captain C. F. Mudgett.....Collector.
Lieut. C. H. Sleeper Deputy Collector.
Office: 23, Calle Anloague, Manila, P. I.

Manila Post Office.

No. 10, Escolta.

F. W. Vaille.....Postal Agent, in charge.
Office hours: 8 a.m. to 12. 30 p.m.; 2 p.m. to 6. p.m.

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Many of the functions of the Civil Officials of the Spanish Government are now performed by U.S. Military Officials acting under the supervision of the

Provost Marshall General, Brigadier General.....R. P. Hughes.

Office: No. 2, Calle Real, Walled City.

His Adjutant General, ...Major Caroll H. Potter.

No. 2, Calle Real, Walled City.

The departments of the Civil Government under control of the Provost Marshall General are as follows:

Police Department.

Chief-Brigadier General..... . C. McC. Reeve.

Office: corner Calle Real and Cabildo, Walled City.

Water Department.

Lieut. W. D. Connor, ...Corps. of Engineers, in charge.

Office: No. 2, Calle Real, Walled City.

Department of Health.

Major Frank S. Burns,.....Chief Surgeon, in charge.

License Bureau.

Lieut. Clarence W. Lothrop 1st Col. in charge.

Office: No. 2, Calle Real, Walled City.

Department of Sanitation.

(Street Cleaning.)

Capt. Lea Febiger 23rd Infantry, in charge.

Office: No. 2, Calle Real, Walled City.

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Department of Schools, Cemeteries, Leper Hospital.

Rev. Wm. D. McKinnon Chap. 1st Col., in charge.
Office: No. 2, Calle Real, Walled City.

Fire Department.

Lieut. Chas. J. Hogan 1st Col., in charge.
Office: No. 2, Calle Real, Walled City.

The department of Civil Justice is still under Spanish Officials.

Department of Criminal Justice.

Superior Provost Court.

Judge Major R. W. Young, Utah Light Artillery.

Inferior Provost Court.

Judge.....Capt. Thos. R. Hamer, 1st Idahs.

Holds court at the three principal police stations of the City.

Presidio and Bilibid.

Major E. S. Bean 13th Minn., in charge.
Lieut. M. L. Merill..... Disbursing Officer.

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HEALTH HINTS.

A physician of several years' practice in the tropics gives the following suggestions as to the care of the health.

The majority of people who come to reside in the tropics follow the same regimen as to diet and manner of living, as in more temperate zones. The result is an amazing amount of biliousness, fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Excessive indulgence in food or drink, and the immoderate use of tropical fruits are conducive to congestion, indigestion, and later, to diarrhœa and dysentery. Malt and spirituous liquors should be avoided as much as possible, though a little claret diluted with water is allowable at meals, and a small allowance of fruit to those who are not subject to hives.

Contrary to popular belief, the water supply of Manila is not unhealthful. It is obtained from mountain streams and may be used without danger *when properly filtered*. Water from wells and other uncertain sources should not be used *under any circumstances*.

A daily bath is a necessity, and the morning shower is especially refreshing and invigorating. Those afflicted with prickly heat, caused by excessive activity of the sweat-glands, are however, cautioned against the too frequent use of the bath, as it aggravates the trouble. A bath once or twice

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a week should be the limit of indulgence allowing the water to dry by atmospheric absorption, rather than by the use of a towel.

During the heat of the day, between the hours of 12.30 and 3 p.m. nothing is more beneficial than the Spanish "Siesta." This nap. fortifies one for the balance of the day. Exposure to the sun's rays should be avoided by every one as far as possible between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. In the evening a short promenade or drive on the Luneta will give the opportunity to inhale the fresh air from the sea which is conducive to refreshing sleep.

The clothing should be light and porous allowing the air to circulate freely, and at the same time absorbing the excess of perspiration. At night, light apparel and a light blanket should constitute the covering.

Avoid drafts and sudden chills, and do not remain in wet clothing. Do not live near wet, swampy ground, or ditches.

Above all things, do not neglect a slight tendency to diarrhœa, as it is frequently, the advance signal of dysentery, one of the most tenacious and resistant of tropical complaints. On the other hand the scarcity of fresh vegetables, and other causes, give rise to biliousness, drowsiness, and headache, due to a sluggish liver and constipation, which should also receive attention. A mild saline purge taken early in the morning is usually effective in overcoming the trouble.

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THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

RATE PER WORD FROM MANILA TO :--

	Mex. Cur.
Europe	$ 3.15
Egypt	3.23
Aden	3.19
Hongkong	0.60
Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow	0.90
Cochin China	1.20
Dutch Indies (Java)	1.95
„ Other Islands	2.15
Japan	2.10
India...	2.40
Burmah	2.48
Ceylon	243.
Penang...	1.95
Malacca	1.80
Singapore	1.65
Siam (Via. Cape St. James)	1.38
„ (Via. Moulmein)	2.85

	Mex. Cur.
Labuan	1.20
Sandakan	1.28
New South Wales	2.82
New Zealand	2.91
Queensland	2.88
South Australia	2.76
Victoria	2.79
West Australia	2.76
UNITED STATES :—	
Alabama	3.62
Arizona	3.72
Arkansas	3.69
California	3.72
Colorado	3.69
Columbia, District of...	3.59
Connecticut	3.53
Dakota...	3.69

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	Mex. Cur.
UNITED STATES :—*Continued.*	
Delaware	3.59
Florida (Key West)	3.78
„ (Pensacola)	3.62
„ (All Other Places)	3.69
Georgia	3.62
Idaho	3.72
Illinois	3.62
Indiana	3.62
Indian Territory	3.69
Iowa	3.69
Kansas	3.69
Kentucky	3.62
Louisiana (New Orleans)	3.62
„ (Other Places)	3.69
Maine	3.53
Maryland	3.59
Massachusetts	3.53
Michigan	3.62
Minnesota (Duluth)	3.62
Minnesota (Minneapolis)	3.62
„ (St. Paul)	3.62
„ (Other Places)	3.69
Mississippi	3.62
Missouri (St. Louis)	3.62
„ (Other Places)	3.69
Montana	3.69
Nebraska	3.69
Nevada	3.72
New Hampshire	3.53
New Jersey, Hoboken, Jersey City ...	3.53
„ (Other Places)	3.59
New Mexico	3.69
New York	3.59
New York City, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Bay Ridge, Flat Bush, Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island	3.53

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UNITED STATES:—*Continued.*	Mex. Cur.
Green Ridge, Long Island City, New Drop, New Brighton, Port Richmond, Quarantine, St George, Stapleton, Tomkinsville, West New Brighton	3.53
North Carolina	3.62
Ohio	3.62
Oklahoma Territory	3.69
Oregon	3.72
Pennsylvania	3.59
Rhode Island	3.53
South Carolina	3.62
Tennessee	3.62
Texas	3.69
Utah	3.72
Vermont	3.53
Virginia	3.62
Washington	3.72
Wisconsin	3.62
Wyoming	3.69

For further particulars, apply to

CABLE STATION,
No. 40, Calle Real, Malate.

A branch office for the acceptance and delivery of telegrams is now opened in Rosario (Casa Palanca). Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. except on Sundays and Bank holidays when office is closed.

Messages will be accepted at Malate Station when town office closed.

HERBERT W. JONES,
Superintendent in the Philippines.

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RATES FOR VEHICLES.

	Carruage.	*Quilez.*	*Caleza or Carromatta.*
For half hour.....	$.25	$.20	$.15
„ first „	.50	.40	.25
Each succeeding hour.	.30	.25	.20
6 consecutive hours ...	2.00	1.60	1.15
12 hours with interval of 2 hours to rest or feed horses	3.80	3.00	2.40

The above rates are fixed by law, so that it is never necessary to ask a driver his charges.

CAVITE FERRY.

PUBLIC :

Leaves Manila	8.30 A.M.
„ „	2.30 P.M.
Leaves Cavite	10.30 A.M.
„ „	4.00 P.M.

GOVERNMENT :

Leaves Manila	11.30
„ „	4.30
Leaves Cavite	9.00
„ „	2.00

Ferry boat leaves from wharf opposite the office of the Captain of the Port.

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MANILA-DAGUPAN RAILWAY.

The only means of Communication with the Richest Provinces of Luzon.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Down Trains.

	Passenger Trains			Freight Trains			
Manila, dep.....	6.05 A.M.	12.04 P.M.	5.34 P.M.	5.39 A.M.	12.33 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	
Malolos	7.40	1.39	7.09	8.14	2.48	9.31	
Calumpit	7.58	1.57	7.27	8.38	3.50		
San Fernando.....	8.50	2.54	8.04	9.40	4.50	10.54	12.40 P.M.
Tarlac	11.08	5.11		1.19 P.M.	5.00	2.00 A.M.	CAPAS 4 PM
Bayambang	12.53 P.M.	6.56		3.41	7.30	4.00	
Dagupan, arr	2.08	8.11			9.17	5.42	

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MANILA-DAGUPAN RAILWAY—ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.—*Continued.*

Up Trains.

Passenger Trains				Freight Trains			
Dagupan, dep.		5.58 A.M.	11.30 A.M.		4.38 P.M.	Noon	
Bayambang.....		7.18	12.50 P.M.	5.33 A.M.	6.50	3.50 P.M.	
Tarlac		9.08	2.40	9.25	5.16 A.M.	7.10	CAPAS 5 PM
San Fernando..... ..	5.53 A.M.	11.30	5.00	12.50 P.M.	9.00	11.00	8.01
Calumpit	6 32	12.09 P.M.	5.39	2.00	10.41		
Malolos	6.50	12.27	5.57	2.37	11.23	12.13 A.M.	
Manila, arr.....	8.23	2.00	7.30	4.27	1.39 P.M.	1.49	

Passenger Rates, First Class, Manila to—

Malolos, $1.25; Calumpit, $1.52; San Fernando, $2.05; Tarlac, $3.96; Bayambang, $5.41; Dagupan, $6.47.

Second class, about three-quarters, and third class, about two-fifths of the above rates.

Freight rates, very low, to be had on application.

Addition to Time Table.

From the 19th of December the following additions will be made to the existing Time Table:

(Dep.) Manila, 9.00 a.m. (Arr.) (Dep.) Malolos, 10.56 a.m. (Arr.)
„ Malolos, „ 10.34 a.m. „ Manila, „ 12.29 p.m.

From the same date, Train No. 5 will continue on daily to Mabalcat, arriving at 9.08 p.m. Train No. 2 will start from Mabalacat daily at 4.44 a.m.

For advertising space in the Company's Stations apply to the office at the Manila Terminus.

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SPANISH MEASURES.

Linear.

12	dots	make	1	line
12	lines	„	1	inch
12	inches	„	1	foot
3	feet	„	1	vara
5,000	varas	„	1	league
1	Spanish foot	equals	11.11 +	American inches
1	vara	„	$13\frac{1}{3}$	American inches
108	varas	„	100	yards
1900.8	varas	„	1	mile

Square.

1,000,000	square varas	make	1	labor
25	labors	„	1	square league
Also 5,000	varas square	„	1	square league
„ 1,000	varas square	„	1	labor
1	labor	equals	177.136	American acres
1	square league	„	4428.4	American acres
5,645,376	square varas	„	4840	square yards
1,900.8	varas square	„	1	section (640 acres)

Spanish Currency.

Peso (pay′-soh) is the Spanish-American word for dollar, while in Spain it is called duro. Peso stands also for weight.

5	centimos	equal	1 centavo
20	centavos (cents)	„	1 peseta
5	pesetas (pay-say′-tahs)	„	1 peso

The Copper Coins are:—

Cinco centimos,	1	cent
Diez centimos,	2	cents

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The SILVER COINS are:—

Un peso,	1	dollar
Medio peso,	½	dollar
Peseta,	20	centavos
Media peseta	10	centavos

In the country districts the mota is in use:—

4 motas equal 5 centimos

The Metric System of weights and measures is in general use in Manila and the Philippine Islands.

The *Unit of Length* and basis of the system is the *Meter* =39.37 + inches, being one ten-millionth of the distance from the equator to the pole.

The unit of area	is the	Ar (A);
The unit of solidity	is the	Ster (S);
The unit of weight	is the	Gram (G);
The unit of capacity	is the	Liter (L);

Higher denominations are called Dek'a (10), Hek'to (100), Kil'o (1,000) and myr'ia (10,000.)

Lower orders are called Dec'i (tenths), Cen'ti (hundredths), Mil'li (thousandths).

METRIC LINEAR TABLE.

10	mil'li-meters (mm)	equals	1	cen'time'ter (cm)	$\frac{1}{100}$ m.
10	centimeters	„	1	de'cimeter (dan)	$\frac{1}{10}$ m.
10	deci'meters	„	1	meter (M.)	
10	Meters	„	1	dek'ame'ter (Dm)	10 m.
10	dek'ameters	„	1	hek'to-meter (Hm)	100 m.
10	hek'tome'ters	„	1	kil'ome'ter (Km)	1,000 m.
10	kel'ome'ters	„	1	myr'ia-me'ter (Mm)	10,000 m.

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TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS.

Linear Measure.

1 inch	equals	2.54 centimeters
1 foot	„	.3048 of a meter
1 yard	„	.9144 of a meter
1 rod	„	5.029 meters
1 mile	„	1.6093 kilometers

1 centimeter	equals	.3937 of an inch
1 decimeter	„	.328 of a foot
1 meter	„	1.0936 yards
1 dekameter	„	1.9884 rods
1 kilometer	„	.62137 of a mile

Square Measure.

1 square inch	equals	6.452 square centimeters
1 square foot	„	.0929 of a square meter
1 square yard	„	.8361 of a square meter
1 square rod	„	25.293 of a square meter
1 acre	„	40.47 ars.
1 square mile	„	259 hektars

1 square centimeter	equals	.155 of a square inch
1 „ decimeter	„	.1076 of a square foot
1 „ meter	„	1.196 aquare yards
1 ar	„	3.954 square rods
1 hekter	„	2.471 acres
1 square kilometer	„	.3861 of a square mile

Cubic Measure.

1 cubic inch	equals	16.387 cubic centimeter
1 „ foot	„	28.317 „ decimeter
1 „ yard	„	.7645 of a cubic meter
1 cord	„	3.624 ster

1 cubic centimeter	equals	.061 of a cubic inch
1 „ decimeter	„	.0353 of a cubic foot
1 „ meter	„	1.308 cubic yard
1 ster	„	.2759 of a cord

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Measure of Capacity.

1 liquid quart	equals	.9463	of a liter
1 dry quart	„	1.101	liter
1 liquid gallon	„	.3785	of a dekaliter
1 peck	„	.881	of a dekaliter
1 bushel	„	.2524	of a hektoliter

1 liter	equals	1.0567	liquid quarts
1 liter	„	.908	of a dry quart
1 dekaliter	„	2.6417	liquid gallons
1 dekaliter	„	1.135	pecks
1 hektoliter	„	2.8375	bushels

Measure of Weight.

1 grain, Troy	equals	.0648	of a gram
1 ounce, Avoir	„	28.35	grams
1 ounce, Troy	„	31.104	grams
1 pound, Avoir	„	.4536	of a kilogram
1 pound, Troy	„	.3732	of a kilogram
1 ton (short)	„	.9072	of a tonnean

1 gram	equals	.03527	of an ounce, Avoir
1 gram	„	.03215	of an ounce, Troy
1 gram	„	15.432	grains, Troy
1 kilogram	„	2.2046	pounds, Avoir
1 kilogram	„	2.679	pounds, Troy
1 tonnean	„	1.1023	tons (short)

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SPANISH VOCABULARY.

It is impossible to get about in Manila without the use of Spanish, in greater or less degree. The following brief vocabulary. may be of use to those uninitiated in the language:

Spanish Alphabet.

The following are the letters, with their names in Spanish, and the English pronunciation:

Letter		*Name*	*Pronunciation*	
A	a	a	ah	
B	b	be	bay	
C	c	ce	thay	*th as in think.*
Ch	ch	che	chay	
D	d	de	day	*always hard at beginning of word; soft in the middle.*
E	e	e	ay	
F	f	efe	ay-fay	
G	g	ge	hay	
H	h	ache	ah'chay	*never pronounced.*
I	i	i (latina)	ee	
J	j	jota	hota	*strong gutteral aspirate.*
K	k	ka	kah	
L	l	ele	ay-lay	
Ll	ll	elle	ayl-lyay	
M	m	eme	ay-may	
N	n	ene	ay-nay	
N	n	ene	ay-nyay	
O	o	o	o	
P	p	pe	pay	
Q	q	cu	koo	
R	r	ere	ay-ray	
	rr	erre	ay-rray	*strong rolling sound.*
S	s	ese	ay-ssay	
T	t	te	tay	

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Letter		*Name*	*Pronounciation*
U	u	u	oo
V	v	ve	vay
X	x	équis	ay′-kees
Y	y*	y grie′ga	ee gree-ay′-gah
Z	z	zeta	thay′-tah

* Y is called *y* griega to distinguish it from the letter *i* latina.

PRONOUNCIATION.

Accents.

The general rule for accent in Spanish is: in words ending with a vowel the accent should be placed on the next to the last syllable; in those ending with a consonant: on the last.

Mesa	*may′-ssah*	table.
Butaca	*boo-tah′-kah*	arm-chair.
General	*hay-nah-rahl′*	general.

In words not following this rule the accented syllable must be marked thus (′) Only the acute accent is used in Spanish

Está	*ays-tah′*	it is ; *to be distinguished from*
Esta	*ays′-tah*	this.
Sábado	*sah′-bah-doh*	Saturday.
A′rbol	*ahr′-bohl*	tree.

Definite Articles.

	Masculine.		*Feminine.*		*Neuter.*	
	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.	sing.	
Nom.	*the*	el	los	la	las	lo
Gen.	*of the*	del	de los	de la	de las	de lo
Dat.	*to the*	al	á los	á la	á las	á lo
Accus.	*the*	el	los	la	las	lo

El, *los* (the), are placed before masculine nouns, singular and plural, respectively;

El hombre, the man; *los hombres*, the men.

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La, las (the), are placed before feminine nouns, singular and plural, respectively;

La mujer, the woman; *las mujeres*, the women.

Lo is only used before adjectives used as nouns expressing something in an indefinite sense, as, *lo útil* (oo′-teel), the useful; *lo bueno*, etc.

Definite Articles.

		Masculine.		*Feminine.*	
		sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.
Nom.	*a*	un	unos.	una	unas
Gen.	*of a*	de un	de unos	de una	de unas
Dat.	*to a*	á un	á unos	á una	á unas
Accus.	*a*	un	unos	una	unas

Un (a or an), *unos* (some), are placed before masculine nouns, singular and plural, respectively; as, *un hombre*, a man; *unos hombres*, some men.

Una (a or an), *unas* (some), are placed before feminine nouns, singular and plural, respectively; as, *una mujer*, a woman; *unas mujeres* (moo-hay′-rays), some women.

Personal Pronouns.

SINGULAR.

Yo	*yoh*	I
Tú	*too*	thou
Él	*ell*	he
Ella	*ayl′-lya*	she
Usted (Vd.)	*oos-tayth′*	you

PLURAL.

Nosotros′-as	*noh-soh′-tros-trahs*	we
Vosotros,-as	*voh-soh′-tros-trahs*	ye
Ellos	*ayl′-lyos*	they (masc.)
Ellas	*ayl′-lyas*	they (fem.)
Ustedes (Vds.)	*oos-tay′-days*	you (plural)

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The Relative pronouns *¿qué?* (kay) what?, *¿quién?* (kee-aing′) who? and *¿cuál?* (koo-ahl′) which? are accented when used in interrogations or exclamations.

The demonstrative adjectives and pronouns are:—

Este	*ays′-tay*	masc.	this one
Esta	*ays′-tah*	fem.	„ „
Estos	*ays′-tos*	masc.	these
Estas	*ays′-tas*	fem.	„
Ese	*ay′-say*	masc.	that one
Esa	*ay′-say*	fem.	„ „
Esos	*ay′-sos*	masc.	those
Esas	*ay′-sahs*	fem.	„

The Spanish adjective has three degrees of comparison: the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

1. The comparative is formed by placing *mas*, more, before the positive as: *rico*, rich; *mas rico*, richer.

2. The comparison of inferiority is expressed by placing *menos*, less, before the adjective, as: *menos duro*, less hard.

3. The superlative is formed in three ways: by placing either *el*, *la*, *lo*, before the comparative *mas*, or by placing *muy*, very, before the positive, or, thirdly, by adding *isimo* to the ending of the positive; *prudente*, prudent; *el mas prudente*, the most prudent.

Adjectives.

Adjectives ending in *o* are of the masculine gender, and those in *a* of the feminine; they must agree with the nouns they qualify.

Barato	*bah-rah′-toh*	cheap
Caro	*kah′-roh*	dear
Muy caro		very dear
Claro	*klah′-roh*	clear
Pequeño	*pay-kay′-nyo*	small
Grande	*grahng′-day*	large

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Bonito	*boh-nee'-toh*	pretty, beautiful
Feo	*fay'-oh*	ugly
Cortes	*kohrr-tays'*	polite
Descortes days	*kohrr-tays'*	impolite
Bajo	*bah'-hoh*	soft, low
Mas bajo		softer, lower
Alto	*ahl'-toh*	loud, tall, high
Mas alto		louder, taller, higher
Corto		short
Largo		long
Búeno	*bway'-noh*	good
malo		bad
Infermo	*ing-fayr'-mo*	sick
Bueno		well
Frio	*free'-oh*	cold
Caliente		hot
Lleno	*llay'-noh*	full
Vacio	*vah-thie'-oh*	empty
Cuadrado	*koo-ah-drah'-doh*	square
Redondo	*ray-dong'-doh*	round
Igual	*ee'-qwahl*	like
Diferente	*dee'-fayr-ayng'-tay*	unlike
Perfecto	*pair-fayk-toh*	perfect
Imperfecto		imperfect
Recto	*rayk'-toh*	right
Injuria		wrong
Triste	*trees'-tay*	sad
Felis	*fay-leeth'*	happy
Exterior	*es-tay-ree-orr'*	outside
Interior	*ing-tay-ree-orr'*	inside
Primero	*pree-may-roh*	first
Pasado	*pah-sah-doh*	last
Limpia	*leem'-pee-ah*	clean
Sucio	*soo-thie-oh*	dirty

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Adverbs.

Donde	*dong′-day*	where
Para donde		which way
A′ dónde		where to
Aqui	*ah-kee′*	here
Alli	*ahl-lyee′*	there
Arriba	*ah-rree′-bah*	above
Abajo	*ah-bah′-ho*	below
Delante	*day-lang′-tay*	before
Detrás	*day-trahs′*	behind
Dentro	*ding′-troh*	within
Fuera	*fway-rah*	without
Cuánto	*kwang-toh*	how much
Cuántos		how many
Mucho	*moo′-cho*	much
Poco	*poh′-koh*	little
Demasiado	*day-mah-see-ah′-do*	too, too much
Bastante	*bas-tang-tay*	enough
Casi	*kah′-ssee*	almost
Basta	*bah′-stah*	enough of that
Cómo	*koh′-moh*	how
Bien	*bee-ayng′*	well
Despacio	*days-path-ee-oh*	slowly
Adelante	*ah-day-lang-tay*	forward
Atrás	*ah-trahs*	backward
Debajo	*day-bah-ho*	beneath
Asi	*ah′-ssee*	so, thus
Es cierto	*thie-ayr-toh*	it is certain
Ciertamente	*thie-ayr-tah-mayng′-tay*	certainly
Ahora	*ah-oh′-rah*	now
Siempre	*see-aym′-pray*	always
Proximo	*prok′-see-moh*	next
Tambien	*tahm-bee-ayng′*	also
Solo	*soh′-loh*	alone
Temprano	*taym-prah′-noh*	early
Pronto	*prohng′-toh*	soon

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Después	*days-pways'*	after, afterward
Antes	*ahng'-tays*	before
De prisa	*day pree'-sah*	in a hurry
Ya	*yah*	already
En punto	*poong'-toh*	exactly
Bien	*bee-ayng'*	well
Mejor	*may-horr'*	better
Lo mejor		the best
Mal		badly
Peor	*pay-ohrr'*	worse
Lo peor		the worst
Poco		little
Menos	*may'-nos*	less
Lo menos		the least
Mucho		much
Mas	*mass'*	more
Lo mas		the most

Si (see), Yes, is the affirmative adverb, and has an accent, which causes it to be pronounced short and distinguishes it from *Si* (see), if, which is a conjunction.

The suffix *mente* answers to the English *ly*, and is added to the feminine forms of adjectives; as *malo*, bad; *malamente*, badly; *perfecta*, perfect; *perfectamente*, perfectly.

Conjunctions.

Entre		Among
Si	*see*	if
Pero	*pay'-roh*	but
¿Por qué?	*pohrr-kay'*	why
Porque	*porr'-kay*	because
O'—ó		either, or
U'	*oo*	is used instead of o before words beginning with o or ho

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Ni—ni	*nee*	neither, nor
Por		by, for
Y	*ee*	and
Para que		so that
Pues	*poo-ays'*	since
Tampoco		neither
Aunque	*ah-oong'-kay*	although, though

Preposition.

A'	*ah*	at, to
Ante	*ahng'-tay*	before
Bajo	*bah'-hoh*	under
Con	*kohng*	with
Contra	*kong'-trah*	against
De	*day*	of, from
Desde	*days'-day*	from
Durante	*doo-rang'-tay*	during
En	*ayng*	in, on, at
Excepto		except
Hasta	*ahs'-tah*	until
Para	*pah'-rah*	for, to
Por		by, for, through
Sin	*sing*	without
Sobre	*soh'-bray*	on, upon
Tras	*trahs*	behind
Frente á,	*fraing'-tay*	opposite
Junto á	*hoon'-toh*	close by, near

Verbs.

Desear	*day-say-ahrr'*	to wish
Hablar	*ah-blahrr'*	to speak
Dar	*dahrr*	to give
Tomar	*toh-mahrr'*	to take

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Comer	*koh-mayrr'*	to eat
Beber	*bay-bayrr'*	to drink
Querer	*kay-rayrr'*	to want
Venir	*vay-neer'*	to come
Ir	*irr'*	to go
Salir	*sah-leer'*	to leave
Explicar	*ays-plee-kahr'*	to explain
Excusar	*ays-koo-sahrr'*	to excuse
Partir	*pahrr-tirr'*	to part
Enviar	*ayng-vee-ahrr'*	to send
Embarcar	*aym-barr-karr'*	to ship
Viajar	*vee-ah-harr'*	to travel
Andar	*ahng-darr'*	to walk
Hacer	*ah-thayrr'*	to do, to make
Entrar	*aing-trarr'*	to enter
Adelantar	*ah-day-lang-tahrr'*	to go forward
Limpiar	*lim-pee-ahrr'*	to clean
Lavar	*lah-vahrr'*	to wash
Gustar	*goos-tahrr'*	to like to
Cortar	*kohr-tahrr'*	to cut
Cantar	*can-tahrr'*	to sing
Llover	*lloh-vayrr'*	to rain
Dormir		to sleep
Comprender	*kohm-prayng-dayrr'*	to understand
Comprar	*kohm-prahrr'*	to buy
Vender	*vayng-dayrr'*	to sell
Bajar	*bah-hahrr'*	to come down
Pasar	*pah-sahrr*	to pass by
Parar	*pah-rahrr'*	to stop
Saber	*sah-bayrr'*	to know
Llamar	*llah-marr'*	to call
Firmar	*feer-mahrr'*	to sign
Copiar	*koh-pee-ahrr'*	to copy
Leer	*lah-ayrr'*	to read
Escribir	*ays-kree-birr'*	to write
Deber	*day-bayrr'*	to owe
Componer	*kohm-poh-nayrr'*	to mend, to repair

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Encajar	*ayng-cah-harr'*	to shut
Abrir	*ah-brirr'*	to open
Sentir	*sayng-tirr'*	to feel
Ver	*vayrr'*	to see
Oir	*o-err'*	to hear
Oler	*o-layrr'*	to smell
Vivir	*vee-virr'*	to live
Morir	*moh-rirr'*	to die
Pensar	*payng-sahrr'*	to think
Cocer	*koh-thairr'*	to boil
Cocinar	*koh-thie-narr'*	to cook
Dormir	*dohr-meerr'*	to sleep
Volver	*vol-vayrr'*	to turn
Valer	*vah-layrr'*	to be worth
Decir	*day-thie-rr'*	to say, to tell

All verbs in Spanish end in

ar first Conjugation
er second „
ir third „

One word in Spanish expresses the infinitive :—

Dese-ar, to wish
Com-er, to eat
Part-ir, to leave

Dese, *com*, *part*, are the root respectively.

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Modelo de los Verbos regulares:

PRIMERA CONJUGACIO'N, *AR.*

MODO INFINITIVO.[1]

PRESENTE.[2]

Dese-ar, *to wish.*

GERUNDIO.[3]

Dese-ando, *wishing.*

PARTICIPIO PASADO.[4]

Dese-ado, *wished.*

MODO INDICATIVO.[5]

PRESENTE (PRESENT.)

Singular.		Plural.	
Yo dese-o,[6]	*I wish* or	Nosotros dese-amos,	*We wish* or
tú dese-as	*am wishing*, etc.	vosotros dese-áis,	*are wishing*,
él, ella, Vd., }	dese-a.	ellos, ellas, Vds., }	dese-an. etc.

IMPERFECTO [7] (IMPERFECT.)

Yo dese-aba,[7]	*I was wishing* or	Nosotros dese-ábamos,[7]	*We were*
tú dese-abas,	*used to wish*, etc.	vosotros dese-abais,	*wishing* or
él, ella, Vd., }	dese-aba.	ellos, ellas, Vds., }	dese-aban. *used to wish*, etc.

PASADO DEFINIDO (PAST DEFINITE.)

Yo dese-é,[8]	*I wished* or	Nosotros dese-amos,[8]	*We wished*
tú dese-aste,	*did wish*, etc.	vosotros dese-asteis,	or *did wish*,
él, ella, Vd., }	dese-ó.	ellos, ellas, Vds., }	dese-aron. etc.

[1] Moh'-doh ing-fee-nee-tee'-voh, *infinitive mood.* [2] Pray-sayng'-tay.
[3] Hay-roong'-deeoh (present participle), *gerund.*
[4] Pahrr-tee-thie'-peeoh pah-sah'-doh, *past participle.*
[5] Ing-dee-kah-tee'-voh, *indicative mood.*
[6] *Dese* is the stem of the verb, while *o*, *as*, *a*, etc., are the *general* terminations of this tense, which must be added to the stem of the verb. *Day-say'*-oh, -ahs, -ah, -ah'-mos, ah'-is, -ahng.
[7] Ing-payrr-fayk'-toh. *Day-say*-ah'-bah, etc.; *day-say*-ah'-bah-mohs, etc.
[8] *Day-say*-ay', -ahs'-tay, -ó, -ah'-mos, -ahs'-tay-is, -ah'-rong.

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FUTURO[1] (FUTURE.)

Singular.		Plural.	
Yo dese-aré,[1]	*I shall wish*,	Nosotros dese-aremos,[1]	*We shall*
tú dese-arás,	etc.	vosotros dese-aréis,	*wish*, etc.
él, ella, Vd.,	dese-ará.	ellos, ellas, Vds.,	dese-arán.

FUTURO CONDICIONAL[2] (CONDITIONAL FUTURE.)

Yo dese-aría,[2]	*I should* or *would*	Nosotros dese-aríamos,[2]	*We*
tú dese-arías,	*wish*, etc.	vosotros dese-aríais,	*should*
él, ella, Vd.,	dese-aría.	ellos, ellas, Vds.,	or *would* dese-arían. *wish*, etc.

MODO SUBJUNTIVO.[3]

PRESENTE (PRESENT.)

Que[4] yo dese-e,[5]	*That I may*	*Que* nosotros (nos.) dese-emos,[5]	*That*
que tú dese-es,	*wish*, etc.	*que* vosotros (vos.) dese-éis,	*we may*
que él, ella, Vd.,	dese-e.	*que* ellos, ellas, Vds.,	*wish*, etc. dese-en.

IMPERFECTO PRIMERA FORMA[6] (FIRST FORM OF THE IMPERFECT.)

Yo dese-ara,[7]	*I might wish*,	Nosotros (nos.) dese-áramos,[7]	*We*
tú dese-aras,	etc.	vosotros (vos.) dese-arais,	*might*
él, ella, Vd.,	dese-ara.	ellos, ellas, Vds.,	*wish*, etc. dese-aran.

[1] Foo-too′-roh. *Day-say*-ah-ray′, etc., *day-say*-ah-ray′-mos, etc.

[2] Kong-dee-thie-oh-nahl′. *Day-say-ah-ree′*-ah, -ahs, -ah, -ah-mos, -ah-is, -ahng.

[3] Soob-hoong-tee′-voh, *subjunctive mood.*

[4] This tense being always used in connection with the conjunction *que*, it will be of help to learn its conjugation by using said conjunction.

[5] *Day-say′*ay, -ays, -ay; *day-say*-ay′-mos, -ay′-is, *day-say′*ayng.

[6] Pree-may′-rah for′-mah. There are two forms in Spanish for the imperfect subjunctive, both meaning the same, and only used for the sake of avoiding cacophony when this part of the verb is employed twice in the same sentence. In any other instance both may be used indiscriminately.

[7] *Day-say-ah′*-rah, -ras, -rah, -rah-mos,-rah-is, -rang.

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IMPERFECTO SEGUNDA[8] FORMA (SECOND FORM OF THE IMPERFECT.)

Singular.		Plural.	
Yo dese-ase,[9]	*I might wish*,	Nosotros (nos.) dese-ásemos,	*We*
tú dese-ases,	etc.	vosotros (vos.) dese-aseis,	*might*
él, ella, Vd., }	dese-ase.	ellos, ellas, Vds., }	*wish*, etc. dese-asen.

FUTURO CONDICIONAL (CONDITIONAL FUTURE.)

Singular.

Si yo dese-ara or dese-ase, *If I wished*, etc.
si tú dese-aras or dese-ases,
si { él, ella, Vd., } dese-ara or dese-ase.

Plural.

Si nosotros dese-áramos or dese-ásemos, *If we wished*, etc.
si vosotros dese-arais or dese-aseis,
si { ellos, ellas, Vds., } dese-aran or dese-asen.

MODO IMPERATIVO.[10]

PRESENTE (PRESENT.)

Singular.		Plural.	
———		Dese-emos nos.,	*let us wish.*
Dese-a tú,[11]	*wish thou.*	Dese-ad[12] vos.,	*wish ye.*
Dese-e	él, *let him wish.*	Dese-en	ellos, ellas, } *let them wish.*
	ella, *let her wish.*		
	Vd., *wish you.*		Vds., *wish you* (pl.)

NOTE.—For an easier study of these terminations, see "Hints for learning the Terminations of Verbs easily," on the next page.

The compound tenses are formed as in English, with the auxiliary verb *to have*, in Spanish *haber* (ah-bayrr′), and will be fully explained when treating of the auxiliary verbs.

[8] Say-goong″-dah.
[9] *Day-say-ah′*-say, -says, -say, -say-mos, -say-is, -sayng.
[10] Im-pay-rah-tee′-voh, *imperative mood.*
[11] In the imperative mood the pronouns are placed after the verb.
[12] Day-say-ad′.

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Hints for learning the Terminations of Verbs in AR.

To form the different endings of tenses and persons of the verbs of this conjugation easily, read carefully the following remarks:

1. The ending *o* is the termination of the first person singular, *indicative present*, of *all* verbs with the exceptions of *he*, I have; *doy*, I give; *soy* and *estoy*, I am; *sé*, I know; and *voy*, I go, I am going—i. e., whenever the tense and person is expressed by *I do* in English, the termination must be *o* in Spanish. The remaining persons will be found by adding to the infinitive without the *r*, which will be the third person, the general terminations *s*, *mos*, *is*, and *n*.

2. The termination of the *imperfect* is *aba*, which is also the ending for both the first and third persons, and to this the *general* terminations *s*, *mos*, *is*, and *n* must be added to form the remaining persons.

3. The *past definite* is the most irregular of all tenses. The first and third persons singular take the same terminations as the first person subjunctive and the first indicative present respectively, the only difference being that the accent is placed on the last syllables; thus, *é*, *ó*. The first person plural is like that of the indicative present; the second singular is *aste*; and the second plural is the same as the second singular, adding the general ending *is* to it. The third person is *ron*.

4. *Future.*—This tense will be formed by adding the endings *é*, *ás*, *á*, *emos*, *éis*, *án*, to the infinitive.

5. The *conditional*, with the terminations *ía ías*, *ía*, etc., added also to the *infinitive*.

6. To form the *subjunctive present*, add to the stem of the verb the endings *e*, *es*, *e*, *emos*, *éis*, *en*.

7. For the *first form* of the *imperfect subjunctive* the endings *a*, *as*, *a*, *amos*, *ais*, *an*, which are the same terminations as those of the *indicative present*, except the first, must be added to the *infinitive* of the verb, care being taken to lay the emphasis on the stem of the verb, to distinguish it from the *future*, with which tense it might easily be confounded.

8. For the *second form* of the *imperfect subjunctive* the partial termination is *ase*, to which the *general* endings *s*, *mos*, *is*, and *n* must be added.

9. The *imperative* is like the *subjunctive present*, except in the second persons singular and plural, the former having the *partial* ending *a* of the *indicative present*, and the latter the same ending with *d* added, *ad*.

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SEGUNDA Y TERCERA CONJUGACIONES.[1]

2ª Conjugacio'n. 3ª Conjugacio'n.

MODOS INFINITIVOS.

COMER.	*PARTIR.*
Presente. Com-er, *to eat.*	Presente. Part-ir, *to leave.*
Gerundio. Com-iendo,[2] *eating.*	Gerundio. Part-iendo,[4] *leaving.*
Part.[3] Pasado. Com-ido,[3] *eaten.*	Part.[3] Passado. Part-ido,[4] *left,*

MODOS INDICATIVOS.

PRESENTES.

Yo com-o,[5] *I eat* or *am eating,* etc.	Yo part-o,[6] *I leave* or *am leaving,* etc.
tú com-es,	tú part-es,
él, ella, Vd., com-e.	él, ella, Vd., part-e.
Nos. com-emos, *We eat* or *are eating,* etc.	Nos. part-imos, *We leave* or *are leaving,* etc.
vos. com-éis,	vos. part-ís,
ellos, ellas, Vds., com-en.	ellos, ellas, Vds., part-en.

IMPERFECTOS.

Yo com-ía,[7] *I was eating* or *used to eat,* etc.	Yo part-ía,[8] *I was leaving* or *used to leave,* etc.
tú com-ías,	tú part-ías,
él, ella, Vd., com-ía.	él, ella, Vd., part-ía.
Nos. com-íamos, *We were eating* or *used to eat,* etc.	Nos. part-íamos, *We were leaving* or *used to leave,* etc.
vos. com-íais,	vos. part-íais,
ellos, ellas, Vds., com-ían.	ellos, ellas, Vds., part-ían.

[1] Kohng-hoo-gah-thie-oh'-nays.
[2] Koh-mee-ayng'-doh.
[3] Pahr-tee-thíe-pee-oh Koh-mee'-doh.
[4] Parr-tee-ayng'-doh. Parr-tee'-doh.
[5] *Koh'*-moh, -mays, -may, *koh-may'*-mos, -is, -koh'-mayng.
[6] *Parr'*-toh, -tays, -tay, *parr*-tee'-mos, -tis', -parr'-tayng.
[7] *Koh-mee'*-ah, -ahs, -ah, -ah-mos, -ah-is, -ahng.
[8] *Parr-tee'*-ah, ahs, -ah, -ah-mos, -ah-is, -ahng.

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PASADOS DEFINIDOS.

Yo com-í,[1]	*I ate* or *did eat*,	Yo part-í,[2]	*I left* or *did leave*,
tú com-iste,	etc.	tú part-iste,	etc.
él, ella, Vd.,	com-ió.	él, ella, Vd.,	part-ió.
Nos. com-imos,	*We ate* or	Nos. part-imos,	*We left* or
vos. com-isteis,	*did eat*, etc.	vos, part-isteis,	*did leave*, etc.
ellos, ellas, Vds.,	com-ieron.	ellos, ellas, Vds.,	part-ieron.

FUTUROS.

Yo com-eré,[3]	*I shall eat*, etc.	Yo part-iré,[4]	*I shall leave*, etc.
tú com-eras,		tú part-irás,	
él, ella, Vd.,	com-erá.	él, ella, Vd.,	part-irá.
Nos. com-eremos,	*We shall eat*,	Nos. part-iremos,	*We shall leave*,
vos. com-eréis,	etc.	vos. part-iréis,	etc.
ellos, ellas, Vds.,	com-erán.	ellos, ellas, Vds.,	part-irán.

FUTUROS CONDICIONALES.

Yo com-ería,[5]	*I should* or	Yo part-iría,[6]	*I should* or
tú com-erías,	*would eat*, etc.	tú part-irías,	*would leave*, etc.
él, ella, Vd.,	com-ería.	él, ella, Vd.,	part-iría.
Nos. com-eríamos,	*We should* or	Nos. part-iríamos,	*We should* or
vos. com-eríais,	*would eat*, etc.	vos. part-iríais,	*would leave*, etc.
ellos, ellas, Vds.,	com-erían,	ellos, ellas, Vds.,	part-irían.

[1] *Koh*-mee′, -mis′-tay, -mee-o′, -mee′-mos, -mis′-tay-is, -mee-ay′-rong.
[2] *Par*-tee′, -tis′-tay, -tee′-o′, -tee′-mos, -tis′-tay-is, teeay′-rong.
[3] *Koh-may*-ray′,- ras′, -ra′, -ray′-mos, -ray′-is, -rang′.
[4] *Parr-tee*-re′, -ras′, -ra′ -ray′-mos, -ray′-is, -rang′.
[5] *Koh-may-ree′*-ah, -ahs, -ah, -ah-mos, -ah-is, -ahng.
[6] *Parr-tee-ree′*-ah, -ahs, -ah, -ah-mos, -ah-is, -ahng.

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MODOS SUBJUNTIVOS.

PRESENTES.

Que yo com-a, *That I may eat*, *Que* yo part-a, *That I may leave*,
que tú com-as, etc. *que* tú part-as, etc.
que { él, ella, Vd., } com-a. *que* { él, ella, Vd., } part-a.
Que nos. com-amos, *That we* *Que* nos. part-amos, *That we may*
que vos. com-áis, *may eat*, etc. *que* vos. part-áis, *leave*, etc.
que { ellos, ellas, Vds., } com-an. *que* { ellos, ellas, Vds., } part-an.

IMPERFECTOS, PRIMERAS FORMAS.

Yo com-iera,[7] *I might eat*, etc. Yo part-iera,[8] *I might leave*, etc.
tú com-ieras, tú part-ieras,
él, ella, Vd., } com-iera. él, ella, Vd., } part-iera.
Nos. com-iéramos, *We might* Nos. part-iéramos, *We might*
vos. com-ierais, *eat*, etc. vos. part-ierais, *leave*, etc.
ellos, ellas, Vds., } com-ieran. ellos, ellas, Vds., } part-ieran.

IMPERFECTOS, SECUNDAS FORMAS.

Yo com-iese,[9] *I might eat*, etc. Yo part-iese,[10] *I might leave*, etc.
tú com-ieses, tú part-ieses.
él, ella, Vd., } com-iese. él, ella, Vd., } part-iese.
Nos. com-iésemos, *We might* Nos. part-iésemos, *We might*
vos. com-ieseis, *eat*, etc. vos. part-ieseis, *leave*, etc.
ellos, ellas, Vds., } com-iesen. ellos, ellas, Vds., } part-iesen.

[7] *Koh-mee-ay'*-rah, -rahs, -rah, -rah-mos, -rah-is, -rohng.
[8] *Parr-tee-ay'*-rah, -rahs, -rah, -rah-mos, -rah-is, -rahng.
[9] *Koh-mee-ay'*-say, -sayes, -say, -say-mos, -say-is, -sayng.
[10] *Parr-tee-ay'*-say, -sayes, -say, -say-mos, -say-is, -sayng.

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FUTUROS CONDICIONALES.

Singulares.

Si yo com-iera or com-iese,
si tú com-ieras or com-ieses,
si { él, ella, Vd., } com-iera or com-iese.
If I ate, etc.

Si yo part-iera or part-iese,
si tú part-ieras or part-ieses,
si { él, ella, Vd., } part-iera or part-iese.
If I left, etc.

Plurales.

Si nos. com-iéramos or com-iésemos,
si vos. com-ierais or com-ieseis,
si { ellos, ellas, Vds., } com-ieran or com-iesen.
If we ate, etc.

Si nos. part-iéramos or part-iésemos,
si vos. part-ierais or part-ieseis,
si { ellos, ellas, Vds., } part-ieran or part-iesen.
If we left, etc.

MODOS IMPERATIVOS.

PRESENTES.

Singulares.

Com-e tú, *eat thou.*
Com-a { él, *let him eat.* ella, *let her eat.* Vd., *eat you* (sing.).

Part-e tú, *leave thou.*
Part-a { él, *let him leave.* ella, *let her leave.* Vd., *leave you* (sing.).

Plurales.

Com-amos nos., *let us eat.*
Com-ed [1] vos., *eat ye.*
Com-an { ellos, ellas, } *let them eat.* Vds., *eat you* (pl.).

Part-amos nos., *let us leave.*
Part-id [2] vos., *leave ye.*
Part-an { ellos, ellas, } *let them leave.* Vds., *leave you* (pl.).

Hints for learning the Terminations easily.

SEGUNDA Y TERCERA CONJUGACIONES.

As may be seen by comparing the endings of the tenses in these two verbs, there is only a very slight difference between them, and the reason for having them printed together is to show more practically.

[1] Koh-mayd'.

[2] Parr-teed'.

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SER and *ESTAR*, *TO BE.*

CONJUGACIO'N DEL VERBO *SER.*

MODO INFINITIVO.

PRESENTE.

S-er, *to be.*

GERUNDIO.

S-iendo, *being.*

PARTICIPIO PASADO.

S-ido, *been.*

MODO INDICATIVO.

PRESENTE.

Singular.		Plural.	
Yo soy,[1]	*I am*, etc.	Nosotros somos,[1]	*We are*, etc.
tú eres,		vosotros sois,	
él, ella, Vd., } es		ellos, ellas, Vds., } son.	

IMPERFECTO.

Yo era,[2]	*I was* or *used*	Nosotros éramos,[2]	*We were* or
tú eras,	*to be*, etc.	vosotros erais,	*used to be*, etc.
él, ella, Vd., } era.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } eran.	

PASADO DEFINIDO.

Yo fuí,[3]	*I was*, etc.	Nosotros fuimos,[3]	*We were*, etc.
tú fuiste,		vosotros fuisteis,	
él, ella, Vd., } fué.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } fueron.	

FUTURO.

Yo s-eré,[4]	*I shall be*, etc.	Nosotros s-eremos,[4]	*We shall be*,
tú s-erás,		vosotros s-eréis,	etc.
él, ella, Vd , } s-erá.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } s-erán.	

[1] Soh'-ee, ay'-rays, ays', soh'-mohs, soh'-is, song.
[2] *Ay'*-rah, -rahs, -rah, rah-mos, -rah-is, -rahng.
[3] Foo-ee', foo-is'-tay, fway', foo-ee'-mohs, foo-is'-tay-is, fway'-rong.
[4] *Say*-ray', -rahs', -rah. -ray'-mohs, -ray'-is, -rahng'.

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FUTURO CONDICIONAL.

Singular.		Plural.	
Yo s-ería,[1]	*I should* or	Nosotros s-eríamos,[1]	*We should*
tú s-erías,	*would be*, etc.	vosotros s-eríais,	or *would be*,
él, ella, Vd., } s-ería.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } s-erían.	etc.

MODO SUBJUNTIVO.

PRESENTE.

Que yo sea,[2]	*That I may be*,	*Que* nosotros seamos,[2]	*That we*
que tú seas,	etc.	*que* vosotros seáis,	*may be*, etc.
que él, ella, Vd., } sea.		*que* ellos, ellas, Vds., } sean.	

IMPERFECTO, PRIMERA FORMA.

Yo fuera,[3]	*I might be*, etc.	Nosotros fuéramos,[3]	*We might*
tú fueras,		vosotros fuerais,	*be*, etc.
él, ella, Vd., } fuera.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } fueran.	

IMPERFECTO, SEGUNDA FORMA.

Yo fuese,[4]	*I might be*, etc.	Nosotros fuésemos,[4]	*We might*
tú fueses.		vosotros fueseis,	*be*, etc.
él, ella, Vd., } fuese.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } fuesen.	

FUTURO CONDICIONAL.

Singular.

Si yo fuera or fuese, *If I were*, etc.
si tú fueras or fueses,
si él, ella, Vd., } fuera or fuese.

[1] *Say-ree'*-ah, -ahs, -ah, -ah-mos, -ah-is, -ahng.
[2] *Say*-ah, -ahs, -ah, *say-ah'*-mohs, -is, say'-ahng.
[3] *Fway'*-rah, -rahs, -rah, rah-mohs, -rah-is, -rhang.
[4] *Fway'*-say, -says, -say, -say-mohs, -say-is, -saing.

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Plural.

Si nosotros fuéramos or fuésemos, *If we were*, etc.
si vosotros fuerais or fueseis,
si { ellos, ellas, Vds., } fueran or fuesen.

MODO IMPERATIVO.

PRESENTE.

Singular.	Plural.
———	Seamos nos., *let us be.*
Sé[1] tú, *be thou.*	S-ed[2] vos., *be ye.*
Sea { él, *let him be.* ella, *let her be.* Vd., *be you.*	Sean { ellos, ellas, Vds., } *let them be.*

TIEMPOS COMPUESTOS.

INFINITIVO.

PRETÉRITO.

Haber sido, *to have been.*

GERUNDIO COMPUESTO.

Habiendo sido, *having been.*

PERFECTO DEFINIDO.

Singular.	Plural.
Yo he sido, *I have been*, etc.	Nosotros hemos sido, *We have been*, etc.
tú has sido,	vosotros habéis sido,
él, ella, Vd., } ha sido.	ellos, ellas, Vds., } han sido.

PLUSCUAMPERFECTO.

Yo había sido, etc.
I had been, etc.

Nos. habíamos sido, etc.
We had been, etc.

PASADO ANTERIOR.

Yo hube sido, etc.
I had been, etc.

Nos. hubimos sido, etc.
We had been, etc.

FUTURO PERFECTO.

Yo habré sido, etc.
I shall have been, etc.

Nos. habremos sido, etc.
We shall have been, etc.

[1] Say'.

[2] Sayth'.

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CONDICIONAL PERFECTO.

Singular.	Plural.
Yo habría sido, etc.	Nos. habríamos sido, etc.
I should or *would have been*, etc.	*We should* or *would have been*, etc.

MODO SUBJUNTIVO.

PRETÉRITO PERFECTO.

Que yo haya sido, etc.	*Que* nos. hayamos sido, etc.
That I may have been, etc.	*That we may have been*, etc.

PLUSCUAMPERFECTO, PRIMERA FORMA.

Yo hubiera sido, etc.	Nos. hubiéramos sido, etc.
I might have been, etc.	*We might have been*, etc.

PLUSCUAMPERFECTO, SEGUNDA FORMA.

Yo hubiese sido, etc.	Nos. hubiésemos sido, etc.
I might have been, etc.	*We might have been*, etc.

CONDICIONAL.

Singular.

Si yo hubiera or hubiese sido, etc.

If I had been, etc.

Plural.

Si nos. hubiéramos or hubiésemos sido, etc.

If we had been, etc.

Remarks upon the Use of the Verb SER, to be.

There are two verbs in Spanish corresponding to the English *to be*, but their respective meanings widely differ. The verb *ser* is what may properly be termed a *definite* verb—that is to say, governing the *inherent* and *mental* state of persons, of *rank*, *profession*, *trade*, and *nationality*, and of *things absolute*, i. e., things not likely to undergo change.

A careful observance of the rules laid down for the study of the two verbs in the following pages will relieve the student of a great deal of difficulty.

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1. Examples where the attribute is essential or inherent:

Mi cuarto es *grande.*[1]	My room *is* large.
El hombre es *alto.*[2]	The man *is* tall.
E'l es *joven, rico y sano, y por lo tanto* es *feliz.*[3]	He *is* young, rich, and healthy, and therefore *is* happy.
La madera es *útil.*	The wood *is* useful.

2. Referring to quality, rank, profession, dignity, trade, nationality, etc.:

El señor Martin es *banquero, y* es *español.*	Mr. Martin *is* a banker and a Spaniard.
El señor Smith es *ahora el Ministro de Estado.*	Mr. Smith *is* now the Secretary of State.
E'l es *un gran orador.*	He *is* a great orator.
¿ Quién es *ese hombre ?*	Who *is* that man ?
Es *el tenedor de libros de mi casa.*	He *is* the book-keeper at my house.

3. *Ser* is also used when referring to *possession, origin,* or *materials,* followed by the preposition *de,* except when in connection with the possessive pronouns *mio* (mee'-oh), *mine; tuyo* (too'-yoh), *thine; suyo*[4] (soo'-yoh), *his, hers,* or *yours;* nuestro (nways'-troh), *our;* and *vuestro* (vways'-troh), *yours* (of ye), when the preposition is not employed; viz.:

Este libro es de *mi hermano.*[5]	This book *is* my brother's.[5]
El vino es de *España.*	The wine *is from* Spain.
El reloj es de *oro.*[6]	The watch *is of* gold.
¿ De *quién* es *este reloj ?*[7]	*Whose* watch *is* this?
No es suyo,[4] *que* es mío.[8]	It *is* not *his,* but *mine.*

[1] *Es* is used because the room *is* large and can not undergo change.

[2] *Es* because it refers to the height of the person, which is absolute.

[3] In this case *ser* is used to express the condition of the man under such circumstances.

[4] *Suyo,* when unaccompanied by the article, may be rendered more explicit by *de él, de ella, de Vd.;* i. e., *este reloj no es suyo,* or *este reloj no es de Vd., de él, de ella,* this watch is not yours, his, hers.

[5] Expressions such as *my brother's, their father's,* etc., are rendered in; Spanish by placing the preposition *de* (of) before the possessive pronouns as in: this is their father's book, *este libro es de su padre (de ellos.)*

[6] Also signifies *golden;* as, *el tiempo es oro,* time is golden.

[7] Lit., of whom is this watch? [8] Lit., not (it) is his, that is mine.

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4. *Ser* is also used when speaking of *time*, viz:

¿Qué hora es?	What time *is it?*
Es *la una.*	*It is* one o'clock.
Son[1] *las cuatro.*	*It is* four o'clock.
Es *la una y cuarto.*	*It is* a quarter past one.
Son *las cinco y media.*	*It is* half past five.

5. It is likewise employed in all *impersonal expressions* and in *adverbial expressions* referring to *time*, viz:

Fué *necesario.*	*It was* necessary.
Será *posible.*	*It will be* possible.
No es *fácil.*	*It is* not easy.
Sería *difícil.*	*It would be* difficult.
Es *de día.*	*It is* daylight.
Es *de noche.*	*It is* night.
Es *tarde.*	*It is* late.
Es *temprano.*	*It is* early.

6. As it always implies *permanency* or *inherent condition*, it is also used with all *adjectives* implying the same ; as,

Pedro es *cansado.*	Peter *is* tiresome.
Esta naranja es *agria.*	This orange *is* sour.
El niño es *limpio.*	The child *is* cleanly (in its habits.)
Juana es *lista.*	Jane *is* clever (smart.)

7. Finally, *ser* is used in the formation of the *passive voice.*[2] Only active verbs (those capable of governing a direct object) can be used in a passive form ; therefore *ser* is employed together with the *past participle* of the verb in use ; viz. :

Soy amado *de mis padres.*	I *am loved* by my parents.
El niño es castigado *por*[3] *sus maestros.*	The child *is punished* by his teachers.
El general fué expulsado *de su país.*	The general *was expelled* from his country.

[1] *Son* (are), used so as to agree with *cuatro* (four), which is plural. The same rule governs all numbers except *una*, which of course is governed by third person singular.

[2] More about the formation of the passive voice will be given when treating of *Passive Verbs.* [3] *Por* represents *by* in English after passive verbs.

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CONJUGACIO'N DEL VERBO *EST'AR.*

MODO INFINITIVO.

PRESENTE.

Est-ar, *to be.*

GERUNDIO.	PARTICIPIO PASADO.
Est-ando, *being.*	Est-ado, *been.*

MODO INDICATIVO.

PRESENTE.

Singular.		Plural.	
Yo estoy,[1]	*I am*, etc.	Nosotros est-amos,[1]	*We are*, etc.
tú estás,		vosotros est-áis,	
él, ella, Vd., } está.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } están.	

IMPERFECTO.

Yo est-aba,[2]	*I was* or *used*	Nosotros est-ábamos,[2]	*We were* or
tú est-abas,	*to be*, etc.	vosotros est-abais	*used to be*,
él, ella, Vd., } est-aba.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } est-aban.	etc.

PASADO DEFINIDO.

Yo estuve,[3]	*I was*, etc.	Nosotros estuvimus,[3]	*We were*,
tú estuviste,		vosotros estuvisteis,	etc.
él, ella, Vd., } estuvo.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } estuvieron.	

FUTURO.

Yo est-aré,[4]	*I shall be*, etc.	Nosotros est-aremos,[4]	*We shall*
tú est-arás,		vosotros est-aréis,	*be*, etc.
él, ella, Vd., } est-ará.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } est-arán.	

[1] *Ays*-toh′-ee, -tahs′, -tah′, -tah′-mohs, -tah′-is, -tahng′.

[2] *Ays-tah′*-bah, -bahs, -bah, -bah-mohs, -bah-is, -bahng.

[3] *Ays*-too′-vay, -too-vis′-tay, -too′-voh, -too-vee′-mohs, -too-vis′-tay-is, -too-veeay′-rong.

[4] *Ays-tah*-ray′, -rahs′, -rah, etc.

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FUTURO CONDICIONAL.

Singular.		Plural.	
Yo est-aría,[1]	*I should* or	Nosotros est-aríamos,[1]	*We should*
tú est-arías,	*would be*, etc.	vosotros est-aríais,	or *would be*,
él, ella, Vd., } est-aría.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } est-arían.	etc.

MODO SUBJUNTIVO.

PRESENTE.

Que yo esté,[2]	*That I may be*,	*Que* nosotros est-emos,[2]	*That we*
que tú estés,	etc.	*que* vosotros est-éis,	*may be*, etc.
que él, ella, Vd., } esté.		*que* ellos, ellas, Vds., } estén.	

IMPERFECTO, PRIMERA FORMA.

Yo estuviera,[3]	*I might be*,	Nosotros estuviéramos,[3]	*We*
tú estuvieras,	etc.	vosotros estuvierais,	*might be*,
él, ella, Vd., } estuviera.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } estuvieran.	etc.

IMPERFECTO, SEGUNDA FORMA.

Yo estuviese,[4]	*I might be*,	Nosotros estuviésemos,[4]	*We*
tú estuvieses,	etc.	vosotros estuvieseis,	*might be*,
él, ella, Vd., } estuviese.		ellos, ellas, Vds., } estuviesen.	etc.

FUTURO CONDICIONAL.

Singular.

Si yo estuviera or estuviese, *If I were*, etc.

si tú estuvieras or estuvieses,

si él, ella, Vd., } estuviera or estuviese.

[1] *Ays-tah*-ree′-ah, -ree′-ahs, -ree′-ah, etc.
[2] *Ays*-tay′, -tays′, -tay′, -tay′-mos, -tay′-is, -taing′.
[3] *Ays-too-veeay′*-rah, -rahs, -rah, -rah-mohs, -rah-is, -rahng.
[4] *Ays-too-veeay′*-say, -says, -say, -say-mohs, -say-is, -saing.

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Plural.

Si nosotros estuviéramos or estuviésemos, *If we were*, etc.
si vosotros estuvierais or estuvieseis,
si { ellos, / ellas, / Vds., } estuvieran or estuviesen.

MODO IMPERATIVO.

PRESENTE.

Singular.	Plural.
———	Est-emos nos., *let us be.*
Está tú, *be thou.*	Est-ad[1] vos., *be ye.*
Esté { él, *let him be.* / ella, *let her be.* / Vd., *be you.*	Estén { ellos, / ellas, / Vds., *be you* (pl.). } *let them be.*

TIEMPOS COMPUESTOS

INFINITIVO.

PRETÉRITO.

Haber estado, *to have been.*

GERUNDIO COMPUESTO.

Habiendo estado, *having been.*

PERFECTO DEFINIDO.

Singular.	Plural.
Yo he estado, *I have been,*	Nosotros hemos estado, *We have*
tú has estado, etc.	vosotros habéis estado, *been*, etc.
él, / ella, / Vd., } ha estado.	ellos, / ellas, / Vds., } han estado.

PLUSCUAMPERFECTO.

Yo había estado, etc. — Nos. habíamos estado, etc.
I had been, etc. — *We had been*, etc.

PASADO ANTERIOR.

Yo hube estado, etc. — Nos. hubimos estado, etc.
I had been, etc. — *We had been*, etc.

FUTURO PERFECTO.

Yo habré estado, etc. — Nos. habremos estado, etc.
I shall have been, etc. — *We shall have been*, etc.

CONDICIONAL RERFECTO.

Yo habría estado, etc. — Nos. habríamos estado, etc.
I should or *would have been*, etc. — *We should* or *would have been*, etc.

[1] Ays-tahd'.

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MODO SUBJUNTIVO.

PRETÉRITO PERFECTO.

Singular.	Plural.
Que yo haya estado, etc. *That I may have been*, etc.	*Que* nos. hayamos estado, etc. *That we may have been*, etc.

PLUSCUAMPERFECTO, PRIMERA FORMA.

Yo hubiera estado, etc. *I might have been*, etc.	Nos. hubiéramos estado, etc. *We might have been*, etc.

PLUSCUAMPERFECTO, SEGUNDA FORMA.

Yo hubiese estado, etc. *I might have been*, etc.	Nos. hubiésemos estado, etc. *We might have been*, etc.

CONDICIONAL.

Singular.

Si y hubiera or hubiese estado, etc.
If I had been, etc.

Plural.

Si nos. hubiéramos or hubiésemos estado, etc.
If we had been, etc.

Remarks upon the Use of the Verb

ESTAR, to be (to remain, to stay.)

This is what may be termed a *temporary verb*, only used to express the condition of persons or things in a *state*, *temporary* or *accidental*—i. e., when a change is likely to occur at any time; viz.:

Este pan está *caliente*.[1]	This bread *is* hot.
Luisa está *contenta*.	Louisa *is* pleased.
La silla está *rota*.	The chair *is* broken.
El cuarto está *limpio*.	The room *is* clean.
El niño está *cansado*.	The child *is* tired.
El café está *dulce*.	The coffee *is* sweet.
Los muchachos están *en la calle*.	The boys *are* in the street.
¿ Dónde está *mi sombrero ?*	Where *is* my hat?
Su sombrero está *en la percha*.	Your hat *is* on the hat-rack.

[1] Both *ser* and *estar* may be used, according to their own definition, with the adjectives *warm* and *cold* when not implying personal feeling; viz:

La sopa está caliente.	The soup is warm.
El hielo es frío.	Ice is cold.

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1. It is therefore used to denote the *state of health*, viz.:

¿*Cómo* está *Vd.*?	How *are* you?
Estoy *bien.*	I *am* well.
Ese joven está *enfermo.*	That young man *is* ill.
¿*No* está *mejor*?	*Is* he not better?

2. When joined to certain adjectives to express a *way of being*, or *feelings* and *emotions;* as,

Estar *alegre.*	*To be* merry.
Estar *satisfecho.*	*To be* satisfied.
Estar *contento.*	*To be* glad.
Estar *triste.*	*To be* sad.

3. It is also used when speaking of *the existence of*, or *in localities in general:*

Yo estaba *en mi casa.*	I *was* in my house.
Mi casa está *en la calle Treinta y cuatro.*	My house *is* in Thirty-fourth Street.
Nueva York está *en América.*	New York *is* in America.
Mi hermano estará *mañana en San Francisco.*	My brother *will be* in San Francisco to-morrow.
¿*Dónde* está *su socio de Vd.*?	Where *is* your partner?
Está *en París.*	He *is* in Paris.
París está *en Europa.*	Paris *is* in Europe.

4. It is used in adverbial expressions, excepting, however, those referring to time (see page 57, number 5):

El vapor está lejos.	The steamer *is far* away.
Estoy de prisa.	I *am* in *hurry.*
Mi sombrero está de moda.	My hat *is fashionable.*

5. In constructing the English progressive form ending in *ing* (ando or iendo[1]):

Estoy escribiendo *un libro.*	I *am writing* a book.
Juan está estudiando.	John *is studying.*
Nosotros estábamos hablando.	We *were speaking.*

[1] *Estar* can never be used with the present participle of *ir* (to go) and *venir* (to come) in the same sense as it is used in English, when we say, I am going, *estoy yendo*, I am coming, *estoy viniendo*, but use the indicative present, and say, *yo voy* (I go, I am going) and *yo vengo* (I come, I am coming.)

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6. Followed by the preposition *de*, to express *occupation* or *disposition* of the *body* or *mind*. Examples:

Hoy estoy de *servicio*.	I *am on* duty to-day.
Estábamos de *discusión*.	We *were* discussing.
E'l estaba de *riña*.	He *felt like* quarreling.

7. It may be also employed, *followed* by the preposition *de*, instead of *ser* when speaking of *dignities* and *offices* temporarily held:

El generel Salamanca está de *Gobernador de Cuba*.	General Salamanca *is* (acting) Governor of Cuba.
El señor Sagasta está de *Presidente del Consejo de Ministros en España*.	Mr. Sagasta *is* (acting) Prime Minister of Spain.

It would, however, be perfectly correct to say:

El general Salamanca es *Gobernador de Cuba*.
El seoñr Sagasta es *el Presidente del Consejo de Ministros en España*.

8. This verb, in connection with the preposition para, *followed by the* infinitive *of the verb*, is used idiomatically to express *intention* or *proximity*; viz.:

Estaba para escribir *cuando Vd. llegó*.	I *was about* (I had the intention of) writing when you arrived.
Estamos para acabar.	We *are about* finishing.
Estaremos para llegar *del campo el treinta de setiembre*.	We *shall be about* returning from the country the 30th of September.

9. *Por*, used in connection with *estar* instead of *para*, denotes *indecision*, or *refers to something not completed*, or *neglected*; viz.:

Estar por hacer *una cosa*.	*To have the intention* of doing something.
Estaba por salir.	I *was intending* to go out.
Estoy por leer *Don Quijote*.	I *am intending* to read "Don Quixote."
La casa está por barrer.	The house *is unswept*.
La carta está *aún* por escribir.	The letter *is* still *unwritten*.

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Comparison of the Two Verbs

SER and ESTAR.

It has already been explained that each one of these verbs represents the verb *to be*; but as one is *absolute* and the other *transitory*, great care should be exercised when using either, as a misapplication would be apt to cause some confusion. It has therefore been thought necessary to place before the student a few sentences, apparently alike, in which the difficulty likely to occur is shown, thus making it more comprehensible.

Ser (*absolute.*)	Estar (*transitory*).
Soy *cansado.*	Estoy *cansado.*
I *am* tiresome.	I *am* tired (fatigued).
Juan es *vivo.*	*Juan* está *vivo.*
John *is* lively.	John *is* alive (or lives).
Pedro es *listo.*	*Pedro* está *listo.*
Peter *is* clever (smart).	Peter *is* ready.
Este hombre es *bueno.*	*Este hombre* está *bueno.*
This man *is* good,	This man *is* well.
El muchacho es *malo.*	*El muchacho* está *malo.*
The boy *is* bad.	The boy *is* ill.
Este vino es *agrio.*	*Este vino* está *agrio.*
This wine *is* sour (naturally).	This wine *has become* sour.
Ese joven es *muy callado.*	*Ese joven* está *muy callado.*
That young man *is* very taciturn.	That young man *is* very silent.
El niño es *limpio.*	*El niño* está *limpio.*
The child *is* cleanly (in its habits).	The child *is* clean (has been washed).
Este cuarto es *alto.* (de techo).	*Este cuarto* está *alto.*
This room *is* lofty.	This room *is* high (a long way up-stairs.

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Relative Possessive Pronouns.

Sing. masc.		*Sing. fem.*	
El mio,	*mine*	la mia,	*mine*
del mio,	*of mine*	de la mia,	*of mine*
al mio,	*to mine*	á la mia,	*to mine*
el tuyo,	*thine*	la tuya,	*thine*
el suyo,	*his*	la suya,	*hers*
el nuestro,	*ours*	la nuestra,	*ours*
el vuestro,	*yours*	la vuestra,	*yours.*

Indefinite Pronouns.

Alguno, a,	*somebody*
algunos, as,	*some*
alguien,	*some one*
ninguno, a,	*none*
nadie,	*nobody*
cualquier,	*whoever*
uno,	*one*
unos, as,	*some*
mismo, a,	*same*
mucho, a,	*several*
ambos,	*both*
ni uno ni otro,	*neither one nor the other*
ni uno,	*not one*
otro, a,	*others*
todo, a,	*everything, all*
tal, tales,	*such*

(with pronouns)

The Universe.

Dios	*Dee'-ohs*	God
El mundo	*moon'-doh*	the world
El cielo	*thee-ay'-loh*	the sky

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El sol	*solł*	the sun
La luna	*loo'-nah*	the moon
Una estrella	*ays-tray'-lyah*	a star
El aire	*ah-ee'-ray*	the air
La tierra	*tee-ay'rr-ah*	the earth
El agua	*l'ah'-gwah*	the water
El fuego	*foo-ay'-goh*	the fire
El, la mar	*lah mahrr'*	the sea
La isla	*ees'-lah*	the island
El lago	*lah'-goh*	the lake
El rio	*ree'-oh*	the river
Los animales	*ah-nee-mah'-lays*	the animals
Los metales	*may-tah'-lays*	the metals
El oro	*oh'-roh*	the gold
La plata	*plah'-tah*	the silver
El hierro	*ee-ayrr'-oh*	the iron
El acero	*ah-thayrr-oh*	the steel
El cobre	*koh-bray*	the copper
El estaño	*ays-tah'-nyo*	the tin

Animals.

El caballo	*kah-bahl'-lyoh*	the horse
El mulo	*moo'-loh*	the donkey
El perro	*pay'-rro*	the dog
El gato	*gah'-toh*	the cat
La rata	*rah'-tah*	the rat
El raton	*rah-tong'*	the mouse
El buey	*boo-ay'*	the ox
La vaca	*vah'-kah*	the cow
El ternero	*tayr-nay'-roh*	the calf
La oveja	*oh-vay'-hah*	the sleep
El cordero	*kohr-day-roh*	the lamb
El puerco	*poo-ayr'-koh*	the pig
La liebre	*lee-ay'-bray*	the hare
El mono	*moh'-noh*	the monkey

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El lobo	*loh'-boh*	the wolf
El oso	*oh'-soh*	the bear
El leon	*lay-ong'*	the lion
El elefante	*ay-lay-fang'-tay*	the elephant
El tigre	*tee'-gray*	the tiger

Fishes,—Insects.

Un pescado	*pays-kah'-doh*	a fish
Un sollo	*soh'-lyoh*	a pike
Un salmon	*sahl-mong'*	a salmon
Una carpa	*kahr'-pah*	a carp
Una anguila	*ahn-gee'-lah*	an eel
Una trucha	*troo'-chah*	a trout
Un arenque	*ah-rayng'-kay*	a herring.
Ostras	*ohs'-trahs*	oysters
Una langosta	*lahn-gohs-tah*	a lobster
Una ballena	*bah-lyay'-nah*	a whale
Una serpiente	*sayr-pee-ayng'-tay*	a serpent
Una rana	*rah'-nah*	a frog
Un gusano	*goo-sah'-noh*	a worm
Insectos	*ing-sayk'-tohs*	insects
Una araña	*ah-rah'-nyah*	a spider
Un alacran	*ah-lah-krahng'*	a scorpion
Una mosca	*mohs'-kah*	a fly
Un moscon	*mohs-kong'*	a gnat
Una abeja	*oo-nah-bay'-hah*	a bee
Una hormiga	*ohr-mee'-gah*	an ant
Una avispa	*ah-vees'-pah*	a wasp
Una mariposa	*mah-ree-po'-sah*	a butterfly

Trees,—Flowers,—Fruits.

Un árbol	*ahr'-bohl*	a tree
La planta	*plahng'-tah*	the plant
La hoja	*oh'-hah*	the leaf

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Una manzana	*mahng-thah'-nah*	an apple
Una pera	*pay'-rah*	a pear
Una cirnela	*theer-nay'-lah*	a plum
Una cereza	*thay-ray'-thah*	a cherry
Una nuez	*noo-ayth'*	a nut
Una grosella	*groh-say'-lyah*	a currant
Una crespa	*kray's-pah*	a gooseberry
Una fresa	*fray'-sah*	a strawberry
Una castaña	*kahs-tah'-nyah*	a chestnut
Una encina	*ayng-thee'-nah*	an oak
Un pino	*pee'-noh*	a pine
Un fresno	*frays'-noh*	an ash
El sánce	*sahng'-thay*	the willow
Una flor	*flohr*	a flower
Una rosa	*ro'-sah*	a rose
Un clavel	*klah-vayl'*	a pink
Un tulipan	*too-lee-pang'*	a tulip
Un lirio	*lee-ree'-oh*	a lily
Una violeta	*ree-oh-lay'-tah*	a violet
Un ramillete	*rah-mee-lyay-tay*	a boquet

Vegetables.

Guisantes	*gee-sahng'-tays*	peas
Col	*kohl*	cabbage
Pepínos	*pay-pee'-nos*	cucumber
Apio	*ah-pee'-oh*	celery
Rábanos	*rah'-bah-nohs*	radishes
Espinacas	*ays-pee-nah'-kahs*	spinach
Espárragos	*ays-pahrr'-ah-gohs*	asparagus
Alcachofa	*ahl-kah-cho'-fah*	artíchoke
Coliflores	*kohl-ee-floh'-rays*	cauliflowers, beans
Patatas	*pah-tah'-tahs*	potatoes

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Birds.

Una ave	*ah'-vay*	a bird
El gallo	*gah'-lyoh*	the cock
La gallina	*gah-lyee'-nah*	the hen
El pollo	*poh'-lyoh*	the chicken
El cisne	*thees'-nay*	the swan
El ganso	*gahng'-soh*	the goose
El ánade	*ah'-nah-day*	the duck
La alondra	*ah-long'-dray*	the lark
El ruiseñor	*roo-ees-ay-nyor'*	the nightingale
La golondrina	*goh-long-dree'-nah*	the swallow
El gorrion	*gohrr-ee-ong'*	the sparrow
El cuervo	*koo-ayr'-voh*	the raven
La corneja	*kohr-nay'-hah*	tne crow
El loro	*loh'-roh*	the parrot
El águila	*ah'-gee-lah*	the eagle

Occupations.

Un panadero	*pah-nah-day'-roh*	a baker
Un molinero	*moh-lee-nay'-roh*	a miller
Un carnicero	*kahr-nee-thay-roh*	a butcher
Un cerbecero	*thayr'-bay-thay'-roh*	a brewer
Un sastre	*sahs'-tray*	a tailor
Un zapatero	*thah-pah-tay'-roh*	a shoemaker
Un herrero	*ayrr-ay'-roh*	a smith
Un talabartero	*tah-lah-bahr-tay'-roh*	a saddler
Un carpintero	*kahr-ping-tay'-roh*	a carpenter
Un albañil	*ahl-bah-nyeel'*	a mason
Un encuadernador	*ayng-koo-ah-dayr-nah-dohr'*	a bookbinder

Man,—Parts of the body.

El hombre	*ay-lom'-bray*	the man
El cuerpo	*koo-ayr'-poh*	the body

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La cabeza	*kah-bay'-thah*	the head
El rostro	*rohs'-troh*	the face
La frente	*frayng'-tay*	the forehead
El ojo	*oh'-hoh*	the eye
La nariz	*nah-reeth'*	the nose
La oreja	*oh-ray'-hah*	the ear
La barba	*bahr'-bah*	the chin
La barba		the beard
La boca	*boh'-kah*	the mouth
Los labios	*lah-bee-ohs'*	the lips
Los dientes	*dee-ayng-tays'*	the teeth
La lengua	*layn'-gwah*	the tongue
El cuello	*koo-ay'-lyoh*	the neck
Los hombros	*om'-brohs*	the shoulders
El brazo	*brah'-thoh*	the arm
La mano	*mah'-noh*	the hand
El dedo	*day'-doh*	the finger
Las uñas	*oo'-nyahs*	the nails
El pecho	*pay'-choh*	the chest
El corazon	*koh-rah-thong'*	the heart
Las rodillas	*roh-dee'-lyahs*	the knee
La pierna	*pee-ayr'-nah*	the leg
El pié	*pee-ay'*	the foot
Los huesos	*oo-ays'-ohs*	the bones

Nations.

Los Estados unidos	*ays-tah'-dohs oo-nee'-dos*	the United States
Un Americano	*ah-may-ree-kah'-noh*	an American
Un Aleman	*ah-lay-mang'*	a German
La Alemania	*ah-lay-mang-ee'-ah*	Germany
Un Holandés	*oh-lang-days'*	a Dutchman
La Holanda		Holland
Un Suizo	*soo-ee'-thoh*	a Swiss
La Suiza	*soo-ee'-thah*	Switzerland
Un Inglés	*ing-glays'*	an Englishman

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La Inglaterra	*ing-lah-tayrr'-ah*	England
Un Irlandés	*eer-lang-days'*	an Irishman
La Irlanda	*eer-lang'-dah*	Ireland
Un Escosés	*ays-koh-says'*	a Scotchman
La Escocia	*ays-koh-thie'-ah*	Scotland
Un Dinamarqués	*ding-ah-mahr-kays'*	a Dane
La Dinamarca	*ding-ah-mahr'-kah*	Denmark
Un Sueco	*soo-ay'-koh*	a Swede
La Suecia	*soo-ay-thee'-ah*	Sweden
Un Ruso	*roo'-soh*	a Russian
La Rusia	*roo-see'-ah*	Russia
Un Español	*ays-pah-nyol'*	a Spaniard
La España	*ays-pah-nyah'*	Spain
Un Francés	*frahng-thays'*	a Frenchman
La Francia	*frahng-thee'-ah*	France
Un Italiano	*ee-tah-lee-ah'-nok*	an Italian
La Italia		Italy
Entre Vd.		come in
Salga Vd.		go out
Ande Vd.		go on
Váyase Vd.		go away
¿ A dónde va Vd.?		where are you going?
De dónde viene Vd.?		where do you come from?
Voy á casa		I am going home
Vengo de casa		I come from home
No se vaya Vd.		do not go away
Venga Vd. aquí		come here
Espere Vd. un poco		wait a moment
Espéreme Vd.		wait for me
No ande Vd. tan de prisa		do not go so fast
Abra Vd. la puerta		open the door
Cierre Vd. la puerta		shut the door
Pase Vd. por aquí		come this way
Es mas breve		it is nearer
No está en casa		he is out
No puedo andar mas		I cannot go further

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¿ Donde quiere Vd. ir ?	where do you wish to go?
Como Vd. guste	as you please
¿ Como está su padre de Vd.?	how is your father?
¿ Como está su señora madre?	how is your mother?
No está buena	she is not well
Ella está indispuesta	she is ill
¿ Como se llama eso?	what do you call that?
Eso se llama	that is called
Creo que si	I believe so
Creo que no	I believe not
Créame Vd.	believe me
Vd. tiene razon	you are right
Vd. no tiene razon	you are wrong
Bien le creo	I believe you
Eso no es imposible	it is not impossible
Eso puede ser	it may be so
¿Qué harémos? *kay-ah-ray'-mohs*	what shall we do?
Oiga Vd. caballero	listen, sir
Quiero hablar con Vd.	I wish to speak to you
¿ Sabe Vd. que?	do you know that?
Yo no lo sé	I do not know it
¿ Qué dice Vd.?	what do you say?
¿ Para que sirve eso?	what is that for?
¿Qué es eso?	what is that?
¿ Me oye Vd.?	do you hear me?
No le oigo á Vd.	I do not hear you
Hable Vd. mas alto	speak louder
¿ Habla Vd. Español ?	do you speak Spanish?
¿Qué dice él?	what does he say?
No dice nada	he says nothing
No se lo diga Vd.	do not tell it him
¿Como dice Vd.?	what do you say?
¿Qué es esto?	what is that?
¿Qué quiere Vd.?	what do you want?
¿Para qué?	what for?
¿Se puede preguntar?	may one ask?

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¿Se puede saber?	may one know?
¿Es posible?	is it possible?
Eso es posible	it is possible
Eso es natural	it is natural
Naturalmente	of course
Lo siento	I am sorry
Me alegro mucho	I am glad
Felicito á Vd.	I wish you joy
Congratulo á Vd.	I congratulate you
¿Entiende Vd.?	do you hear
¿Me comprende Vd?	do you understand me
¿Qué edad tiene Vd.?	how old are you?
Tengo diez años	I am ten years
es tarde	it is late
No es tarde	it is not late
Hace mucho calor	it is very warm
Hace frio	it is cold
Llueve	it rains
Ralampagnea	it lightens
Truena	it thunders
Hay mucho lodo	it is very muddy
Hay mucho polvo	it is very dusty
¿Tiene Vd. hambre?	are you hungry?
¿Tiene Vd. sed?	are you thirsty
Tengo mucha hambre	I am very hungry
Coma Vd. algo	eat something
¿Qué quiere Vd. comer?	what will you eat?
Vd. no come	you do not eat
Tengo mucha sed	I am very thirsty
Bebamos	let us drink
Bebo á la salud de Vd.	I drink your health
¿Toma Vd. té ó café?	do you take tea or coffee?
Yo prefiero el café	I prefer coffee
¿Toma Vd. panecillos y tostadas?	do you take rolls or toast?
Tomaré un panecillo	I will take a roll
¿Qué serviré á Vd.?	to what shall I help you?

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Tomaré un poco de vaca		I will take a little beef
¿Serviré á Vd. legumbres?		may I help you to vegetables?
Traiga me	*trah-ee'-gah may*	bring me
café con leche		coffee with milk
Dos huevos pasados por agua		two boiled eggs
Un bifteck y patatas		beefsteak and potatoes
Mi cuenta		my account
Tomaré	*toh-mah-ray'*	I will take
Una tortilla		an omelet
Pollo y ensalada		chicken and salad
Una taza de chocolata		a cup of chocolate
Limonada fresca		fresh lemonade
Deme	*day'-may*	give me
Una lampara		a lamp
Toallas limpias		clean towels
Mas agua caliente		more hot water
Mas agua fria		more cold water
Mosquiteras		mosquito curtains
Cobre		small change
Pobre		poor
Rico		rich
Duro		hard
Suave		soft
Fuerte		strong
Débil		weak
Magro		lean
Gordo		fat
Espeso		thick
Delgado		thin
Seco		dry
Mojado		wet
Ancho		wide
Angosto		narrow
Agrio		sour
Dulce		sweet
Pesado		heavy

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Ligero	light
Plano	flat
Util	useful
Fresco	fresh
Maduro	ripe
Desagradable	disagreeable
Cobarde	cowardly
Valeroso	courageous
Pérfido	faithless
Inocente	innocent
No puedo quedarme	I cannot stay
Tengo que marcharme	I must go
Tengo mucho que hacer	I have much to do

Divisions of Time.

Dias de la Semana.

Lunes	*loo'-nays*	Monday
Martes	*mar-'-tays*	Tuesday
Miércoles	*mee-ayrr'-koh-lays*	Wednesday
Jueves	*hway'-vays*	Thursday
Viernes	*vee-ayrr'-nays*	Friday
Sábado	*sah'-bah-doh*	Saturday
Domingo	*doh-meeng'-goh*	Sunday

Meses del Ano.

Months of the year.

Enero	*ay-nay'-roh*	January
Febrero	*fay-bray'-roh*	February
Marzo	*marr'-thoh*	March
Abril	*ah-breel'*	April
Mayo	*mah'yoh*	May

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Junio	*hoo′-neeoh*	June
Julio	*hoo′-leeoh*	July
Agosto	*ah-gohs′-toh*	August
Setiembre	*say-teeaim′-bray*	September
Octubre	*ok-too′-bray*	October
Noviembre	*no-veeaim′-bray*	November
Diciembre	*dee-thie-aim′-bray*	December

The Seasons.

La primavera	*pree-mah-vay′-rah*	the spring
El verano	*vay-rah′-noh*	the summer
El invierno	*ing-vee-airr′-noh*	the winter
El otoño	*oh-toh′-nyo*	the autumn

La mañana	*lah mah-nyah′-nah*	from dawn to dark the morning
La tarde		noon to dark afternoon
La noche	*lah no′-chay*	evening, night
El medio dia	*ayl may′-dee-oh dee′-ah*	noon
La media noche	*may′-dee-ah no′-chay*	midnight
La puesta del sol	*pways′-tah dell sohl*	the sunset
Un siglo	*oon see′-gloh*	a century
Un año	*ah′-nyoh*	a year
Un mes	*mays′*	a month
Una Semana	*say-mah′-nah*	a week
Un dia	*dee′-ah*	a day
Una hora	*oh′-rah*	an hour
Un minuto	*mee-noo′-toh*	a minute
Un segundo	*say-goong′-doh*	a second
Hoy	*oh′-ee*	to-day
Ayer	*ah-yairr′*	yesterday
Mañana	*mah-nyah′-nah*	to-morrow
Pasado mañana	*pah-sah′-doh mah-nyah′-nah*	day after to-morrow
Antes de ayer	*ahng′-tays day ah-yayrr′*	day before yesterday

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El año próximo	*ell ah'-nyoh prok'-see-moh*	next year
El año pasado	*... pah-sah'-doh*	last year
El mes próximo	*ell mays prok'-see-moh*	next month
El mes pasado	*ell mays pah-sah'-doh*	last month
La semana próxima	*lah say-mah'-nah prok'-see-mah*	next week
La semana pasada	*... say-mah-nah-pah-sah'-dah*	last week
Una quincena	*oo'-nah king-thay'-nah*	a fortnight
El principio	*... pring-thie'-pee-oh*	the beginning
El medio	*... may'-dee-oh*	the middle
El fin	*... fing*	the end
¿Qué hora es?	*kay-orah-ays'*	what time is it?
Es la una	*ays-la-oo'-nah*	it is one o'clock
Son las cuatro		it is four o'clock
Es la una y cuarto		it is quarter past one
El tiempo	*ell tee-aym'-poh*	the time
La hora	*orah*	the hour
Media hora	*may'-dee-ah orah*	half an hour

Numeros Cardinales.

Cardinal Numbers.

Cero	*tha'-roh*		0
Uno	*oo'-no*	masc.	1
Una	*oo'-nah*	fem.	
Dos	*dohs*		2
Tres	*trays*		3
Cuatro	*kwah'-troh*		4
Cinco	*thing'-koh*		5
Seis	*say'-ees*		6
Siete	*seeay'-tay*		7
Ocho	*oh'-choh*		8
Nueve	*nway'-vay*		9
Diez	*dee-ayth'*		10
Once	*ong'-thay*		11

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Doce	*doh'-thay*		12
Trece	*tray'-thay*		13
Catorce	*kah-torr'-thay*		14
Quince	*king'-thay*		15
Dieciseis	*deeay'-thie-say'-ees*	or	16
Diez y seis	„ „ „ „		
Diecisiete	*deeay'-thie-seeay'-tay*	or	17
Diez y siete	„ „ „ „		
Dieciocho	*deeay'-thie-oh'-choh*	or	18
Diez y ocho	„ „ „ „		
Diecinueve	*deeay'-thie-nvay'-vay*	or	19
Diez y nueve	„ „ „ „		
Veinte	*vay'-ing-tay*		20
Veintiuno	*vay'-ing-tee-oo'-noh*	or	21
Veinte y uno	„ „ „		
Vientidós	*vay'-ing-tee-dos'*	or	22
Viente y dos	„ „ „		
Vientetrés	*vay'-ing-tee-trays'*	or	23
Viente y tres	„ „ „		
Treinta	*tray'-ing-tah*		30
Trienta y uno	*tray'-ing-tah ee oo'-noh*	etc.	31
Cuarenta	*kwah raing'-tah*		40
Cuarenta y uno	*kwah-raing-tah ee oo'-noh*		41
Cincuenta	*thing-kwaing'-tah*		50
Cincuenta y uno	*thing-kwaing'-tah ee oo'-noh*		51
Sesenta	*say-saing'-tah*		60
Sesenta y uno	*say-saing'-tah ee oo'-noh*		61
Setenta	*say-taing'-tah*		70
Setenta y uno			71
Ochenta	*oh-chaing'-tah*		80
Ochenta y uno			81
Noventa	*noh-vaing'-tah*		90
Noventa y uno			91
Ciento	*thie-aing'-toh*		100
Ciento uno			101
Ciento veintidós			122

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Ciento cuarenta		140
Ciento cicuenta y tres		153
Doscientos	*dohs'-thie-aing'-tos*	200
Doscientos uno		201
Trescientos	*trays'-thie-aing'-tos*	300
Cuatrocientos		400
Quinientos	*kee-nee-aing-tos*	500
Quinientos veinticinco		525
Seiscientos	*say'-ees-thie-aing'-tos*	600
Setecientos	*say-tay-thie-aing-tos*	700
Setecientos cincuenta		750
Ochocientos		800
Novecientos		900
Mil (mill)		1,000
Mil doscientos	*one thousand two hundred*	1,200
Dos mil		2,000
Dos mil tres		2,003
Diez mil		10,000
Cien mil		100,000
Quinientos mil		500,000
Un millón	*meel-lyong'*	1,000,000
Dos millones	*meel-lyoh'-nays*	2,000,000

Numeros Colectivos.

Collective Numbers.

Un par	*parr*	a pair, couple
Una decena	*day-thay'-nah*	a collection of ten
Una docena	*doh-thay'-nah*	a dozen
Una quincena	*king-thay'-nah*	collection of fifteen
Una veintena	*vay*	a score

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Numeros Fraccionarios.

Fractional Numbers

La mitad	*mee-tath'*	the half
Un medío	*may'-dee-oh*	one half
Un tercio	*tair'-thie-oh*	one third
Dos tercios		two thirds
Un cuarto		one fourth
Tres cuartos		three fourths
Un quinto	*king'-toh*	one fifth
Un décimo	*day'-thie-moh*	one tenth
Un undecimo	*oong-day'-thie-moh*	one eleventh
Un dozavo	*doh-thah'-voh*	one twelfth
Un trezavo	*tray-thah'-voh*	one thirteenth
Un catorzavo	*kah-tohrr-tha'-voh*	one fourteenth
Un quinzavo	*king-thah'-voh*	one fifteenth
Un veintavo	*vay'-ing tah'-voh*	one twentieth
Un treintavo	*tray-ing-tah'-voh*	one thirtieth

The Family.

El hombre	*ay-lom'-bray*	the man
La mujer	*lah moo-hair*	the woman
El padre	*Ell pah'-dray*	the father
La madre	*lah mah'-dray*	the mother
Los padres	*lohs pah'-drays*	the parents
Los parientes	*...pah-reeayag'-tays*	the relations
El hijo	*ay-lee'-hoh*	the son
La hija	*lah-ee'-hah*	the daughter
El hermano	*ay-layrr-mah'-no*	the brother
La hermana	*ayrr-mah'-nah*	the sister
Un niño	*oong nee'-nyoh*	a child (male)
Una niña	*oo'-nah nee'-nyah*	„ (female)
Un muchacho	*oong moo-chah'-cho*	a boy
Una muchacha	*oo'-nah moo-chah'-chah*	a girl

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El marido	*mah-ree'-doh*	the husband
La mujer	*moo-hair'*	the wife
El esposo	*ay-lays-poh'-soh*	the husband
La esposa	*ays-poh'-sah*	the wife
El tio	*tee'-oh*	the uncle
La tia	*tee'-ah*	the aunt
Los primos	*pree'-mohs*	the cousins (male)
Las primas	*pree'-mahs*	„ „ (fem.)
El sobrino	*soh-bree'-noh*	the nephew
La sobrina	*soh-bree-nah*	the niece
El abuelo	*ah-boo-ay'-loh*	the grand father
La abuela	*ah-boo-ay'-lah*	the grand mother
El nieto	*nee-ay'-toh*	the grandson
La nieta	*nee-ay-tah*	the grand daughter

Vestido y Calzado.

Clothing and shoes.

El pantalon	*pang-tah-long'*	trousers
El saco	*sah-koh*	the sack coat
El chaleco	*chah-lay'-koh*	waistcoat, vest
Un sobretodo	*so-bray-toh'-doh*	an overcoat
Un sombrero	*som-bray'-roh*	a hat
Una gorra	*goh'-rrah*	a cap
La corbata	*korr-bah'-tah*	the necktie
El cuello	*kooayl'-lyo*	the collar
Los pūnos	*poo'-nyos*	the cuffs
Un par de guantes	*pahrr-day-gwang'-tays*	a pair of gloves
Las botas	*boh'-tahs*	the boots
Los zapatos	*thah-pah'-tos*	the shoes
Las zapatillas	*thah-pah-teel'-lyahs*	slippers
Un bolsillo	*bol-seel'-lyoh*	a pocket
Los botones	*boh-toh'-nays*	the buttons
Los ojales	*oh-hah'-lays*	the button holes
La ropa limpia	*roh-pah lim'-peeah*	clean linen
La camisa	*kah-mee'-sah*	the shirt

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La camisa de dormir	*dorr-meerr'*	the night shirt
Los calzoncillos	*kahl-thong-thil'-lyos*	the drawers
Las medias	*may'-deeas*	the stockings
Los calcetines	*kahl-thay-tee'-nays*	the socks
La camiseta	*kah-mee-say'-tah*	the undershirt
La ropa interior	*roh'-pah ing-tay-reorr'*	underwear
Un vestido	*vais-tee'-doh*	a dress
Una enagua de vestido	*ay-nah'-gwah*	shirt of a dress
El pañuelo	*pah-nyway'-loh*	the handkerchief
El corsé	*korr-say'*	the corset
La enagua blanca	*blang'-ca*	the petticoat
El jubón	*hoo-bohng'*	the underwaist
Seda	*say'-dah*	silk
Una cinta	*thien'-tah*	ribbon
Lazo	*lah'-thoh*	lace
Algodón	*ahl-go-dong'*	cotton

Colors.

Negro	*nay'-groh*	black
Blanco	*blahng'-koh*	white
Colorado		red
Rojo	*roh'-hoh*	violet
Azul claro	*ah-thool'-klah-roh*	pale blue
Azul oscuro	*ohs-koo'-roh*	dark blue
Azul	*ah-thool'*	blue
Amarillo	*ah-mah-reel'-lyo*	yellow
Verde	*vair'-day*	green
Rosado ó rosa	*roh-sah'-doh*	pink
Morado	*moh-rah-doh*	purple
Lila	*lee'-lyah*	lilac
Castaño	*kahs-tah'-nyo*	brown

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The House.

La casa	*kah'-sah*	the house
Un piso	*pee'-soh*	a floor
Un cuarto		a room
Un habitación	*ah-bee-tah-thie-ong'*	a habitation
El comedor	*koh-may-dohrr'*	the dining room
Un dormitorio	*dohrr-mee-toh'-ree-oh*	a bedroom
La ventana	*vayn-tah'-nah*	the window
Los cristales	*kris-tah'-lays*	the window panes
La cortina	*kor-tee'-nah*	the curtain
El cuarto de baño	*bah'-nyo*	the bath-room
El excusado	*ays-koo-sah-doh*	the water-closet
El jardin	*hahr-ding'*	the garden
El patio	*pah'-tee-oh*	the yard
Una alacena	*ah-lah-thay'-nah*	a closet
La puerta	*poo-ayr'-ta*	the door
La llave	*llah'-vay*	the key
La cocina	*koh-thie'-nah*	the kitchen
El coche	*koh'-chay*	the carriage
Cochero	*koh-chay'-roh*	driver
Carruaje	*kah-rroo-ah'-hay*	4-wheeled carriage
Pare aquí	*pah'-ray ah-kee'*	stop here
Esta es la casa		this is the house
¿ En qué calle vive el		he lives in what street
De prisa	*pree'-sah*	quickly
Despacio	*days-path'-ee-oh*	slowly
Toma vuelta	*toh-mah voo-ayl'-tah*	take a turn round
Aqui	*ah-kee'*	here
Alli	*ahl-lyee'*	there
Ande	*ahn'-day*	hurry up, come along
Norte	*nohr'-tay*	north
Sur	*soor*	south
		east
		west

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The Furniture.

Muebles	*moo-ay'-blays*	furniture
La mesa	*may-sah*	the table
Un escritorio	*ays-kree-toh'-ree-oh*	a writing-desk
Una silla	*seel'-lya*	a chair
Un sofá	*soh-fah'*	a sofa
Un canapé	*kah-nah-pay'*	a couch
El tocador	*toh-kah-dohrr'*	the bureau
El espejo	*ays-pay'-hoh*	the mirror
Un cuadro	*kwah'-droh*	a picture
Una lámpara	*lahm'-pah-rah*	a lamp
Una vela	*vay'-lah*	a candle
Un candeloro	*kahn-day-lay'-roh*	a candlestick
La luz	*looth'*	the light
Una araña de luces	*ahr-ah'-nya-loothays*	a chandelier
Una cama	*kah'-mah*	a bed
Un colchón	*kohl-chohng'*	a mattress
Una almohada	*ahl-moh-ah'-dah*	a pillow
Una funda de almohada	*foong'-dah*	a pillow-case
Un tapete	*tah-pay'-tay*	a rug
Una estera	*ays-tay'-rah*	a matting
Las sabánas	*sah'-bah-nahs*	the sheets
Una manta	*mahn'-tah*	a blanket
Una toalla	*toh-ahl'-lyah*	a towel
Toallas limpia	*leem-pee-ah*	clean towels
La palangana	*pah-lahn-gah'-nah*	the basin
El jarro	*hah'-rroh*	the pitcher
El cubo	*koo'-boh*	the pail
El baño	*bah'-nyoh*	the bath

Eating and Drinking.

El Almuerzo	*ahl-moo-ayrr'-thoh*	the breakfast
Almorzar	*ahl-morr-tharr'*	to breakfast
La comida	*koh-mee'-dah*	the dinner

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Comer	*koh-mayrr'*	to eat, to dine
La merienda	*may-ree-ayng'-dah*	the luncheon
Merendar	*may-rayng-dahrr'*	to lunch
La cena	*lah thay'-nah*	the supper
Cenar	*thay-nahrr'*	to sup
Beber	*bay-bayrr'*	to drink
El café	*kah-fay'*	the coffee
La leche	*lah lay'-chay*	the milk
El azúcar	*ah-thoo'-kahrr*	the sugar
Una taza	*oo'-nah tah'-thah*	a cup
Una taza de té	*oo'-nah tah'-thah day tay'*	a cup of tea
El té	*tay*	the tea
El chocolate		the chocolate
Un cubierto	*oon-koo-bee-ayrr'-toh*	a dish cover
La servilletta	*lah sayrr-veel-lyay'-tah*	the napkin
El plato	*plah'-toh*	the plate, dish
El tenedor	*tay-nay-dor'*	the fork
La cuchara	*koo-chah'-rah*	the spoon
El cuchillo	*koo-cheel'-lyoh*	the knife
La lista de comidas	*lees'-tah day koh'-mee'-das*	the bill of fare
Un vaso de agua	*vah'-soh day ah'-gwah*	a glass of water
El vino	*vee-noh*	the wine
Vino blanco	*vee-noh*	white wine
Vino tinto		red wine
Vino de Oporto		Port wine
Vino de Xeres		Sherry
Vino de Madera		Madeira
Vino de Champaña		Champagne
Vino de Borgaña		Burgundy
Cerveza		beer
Cerveza fuerte		ale
La sopa	*soh'-pah*	the soup
La carne	*kahrr'-nay*	the meat
Asado		roast meat
Vaca		beef
Un pollo		a chicken
El carnero	*kahrr'-nay'-roh*	the mutton

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Una chuleta	*choo-lay'-tah*	a cutlet
Costillas de carnero	*kohs-teel'-lyas*	mutton chops
Puerco	*poo-ayrr'-koh*	pork
Tocino	*toh-thie'-noh*	bacon
Jamón	*hah-mong'*	ham
Huevos	*ooay'-vohs*	eggs
Huevos pasados por agua		soft boiled eggs
Pescado	*phys-cah'-doh*	fish
Una tortilla	*tohrr-teel'-lyah*	an omelette
Molletes calientes		hot rolls
El pan	*pang*	the bread
Pan y mantequilla	*pang ee mang-tay-keel'-lya*	bread and butter
Arroz	*ah-rroth'*	rice
La Sal	*sahl*	the salt
La Pimienta	*pee-mee-aing'-tah*	the pepper
El Vinagre		vinegar
El aceite	*ah-thay'-ee-tay*	the oil
Una botella	*boh-tayl'-lya*	a bottle
Un tirabuzón	*tee-rah-boo-thong'*	a corkscrew
Hielo	*ee-ay'-loh*	ice
Agua con hielo	*ah'-gwah*	ice water
Frutas	*froo'-tahs*	fruits
Naranjas	*nah-rahng'-has*	oranges
Piñas	*pee'-nyas*	pineapples
Cocos	*koh'-kohs*	cocoanuts
Limón	*lee-mong'*	lemon

Public Places.

La calle	*kahl'-lyay*	the street
Un pueblo	*poo-ay'-bloh*	a town
Una ciudad	*thie-oo-dath'*	a city
Los habitantes	*ah-bee-tahng tays*	the inhabitants
El ayuntamiento	*ah-ee-oong-tah-mee-ayng'-tay*	city hall

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La acera	*ah-thay'-rah*	the sidewalk
Una iglesia	*ee-glay'-see-ah*	a church
Una catedral	*kah-tay-drahl'*	a cathedral
Un palacio	*pah-lah'-thie-oh*	a palace
Un hotel	*oh-tell'*	a hotel
Una fonda	*fon'-duh*	2nd class hotel
Un hospital	*ohs-pee-tahl'*	a hospital
Un barrio	*bah'-rree-oh*	a ward
Una plaza	*plah'-thah*	a square
Una fuente	*fwaing'-tay*	a fountain
El correo	*koh-rray'-oh*	the post office
Una escuela	*ays-koo-ay' lah*	a school
Un colegio	*koh-lay'-hee-oh*	a college
Un paseo	*pah-say-oh*	a promenade
Un puente	*poo-ayn'-tay*	a bridge
El mercado	*mayr-kah'-doh*	the market
Una casa de banca		a banking house
La aduana	*ah-doo-ah'-nah*	the custom house
Tren	*trayng'*	train
Vapor	*vah-pohrr'*	steamer
Ferrocarril	*fay-rroh-kah-rreel'*	railroad
Estacion	*ays-tah-thie-ong'*	station
El despacho	*days-pah'-cho*	the office
El billete	*beel-lyay'-tay*	the ticket
La zapateria	*thah-pah-tay-ree'-ah*	the shoe store
La sombrereria	*sohm-bray-ray-ree'-ah*	the hat store
La sederia	*... say-day-ree-ah*	the silk store
La tienda de géneros	*hay'-nay-ros*	dry goods store

Writing Materials.

Una carta	*kahr'-tah*	a letter
Una cartera	*kahr-tay'-rah*	a pocket book
Papel	*pah-pail'*	paper
Un sobre	*soh'-bray*	an envelope

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Una pluma	*ploo'-mah*	a pen
La tinta	*teen'-tah*	the ink
Un lapiz	*lah'-peeth*	a pencil
Goma	*goh'-mah*	mucilage
Un cuarderno	*koo-ahr-dayr'-noh*	a copy book
El libro copiador	*koh-pee-ah-dorr'*	the copying-book
Un calendario	*kah-laing-dah'-ree-oh*	a calendar
Un directorio	*dee-raik-toh'-ree-oh*	a directory
Una regla	*raig'-lah*	a ruler

Miscellaneous.

Buenos diás	*booay'-nos dee'-ahs*	good morning
Buenos tardes	„ „ *tar'-days*	good afternoon
Buenas noches	*booay'-nas noh-chay*	good evening / good night
Cómo está Vd.	*koh'-moh ays-ta'-oos-tayth*	how are you?
¿ Está Vd. bien ?	*ays-ta'-oos-teyth'-bee-ayng*	are you well?
Estoy bien, gracias	*ays-toh'-ee-kee-ayng'-grah' thie-ahs*	I am well thanks
¿ Y usted (Vd.)?	*ee oos-tayth'*	how are you?
Para servir á Vd. gracias	*pah-rah sair-veer'*	at your service, thanks
¿ Viene Vd ?	*veeay'-nay oos-tayth*	are you coming?
¿ Qué desea Vd.?	*kay day-say'-ah*	what do you wish
Yo deseo	*ee-oh day-say'-oh*	I wish
Soy	*soee*	I am
Hay	*ah'-ee*	there is, there are
Cuesta	*koo-ays'-tah*	it costs
¿ Cuánto cuesta ?		how much does it cost?
Tomaremos	*toh-mah-ray'-mos*	we shall take
Estoy cansado		I am tired
No me siento bien		I don't feel well
Me siento mucho peor		I feel much worse

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Bueno pues	*boo-ay'-noh pways'*	very well
Adiós, señor	*ah-dee-ohs' say-nyorr'*	good by, sir
Con mucho gusto	*kong moo'-choh goos'-toh*	with pleasure
Conmigo	*kong-mee'-go*	with me
Contigo	*kong-tee'-go*	with you
Consigo	*kong-see'-go*	with him
Eso es	*ay'-soh ays*	that is it
No eso es	*no-ay'soh ays*	that is not it
¿Á que hora?	*ah-kay oh'-rah*	at what time?
Ahora		now
Pasar adalante		to walk in
Temprano	*taym-prah'-no*	early
Pronto		soon
Después	*days-pways'*	after, afterward
Antes	*ahng'-tays*	before
Mañana	*mah-nyah'-nah*	to-morrow
Mañana por la mañana	*mah-nyah'-nah pohrr'-la mah-nyah'-nah*	to-morrow morning
Mañana por la tarde	*... pohr la tarday*	to-morrow afternoon
Mañana por la noche	*... pohr la noh'-chay*	to-morrow evening
¿Lo quiere Vd.?	*lo lee-ay'-ray oos-tayth'*	do you want it?
¿Quiere Vd.?		do you want,? will you?
No quiero	*no kee ay'-roh*	I want not, I will not
Se llama	*say lyah'-mah*	his name is
¿Como te llamas?		what is your name?
¿No puedes?	*poo-ay'-days*	can you not do?
Espero	*ays pay'-roh*	I hope, I expect
Prefiero	*pray-fee-ay'-roh*	I prefer
¿Desearia Vd.?	*day-say-ah-ree'-ah*	would you like
Lo siento mucho		I am very sorry
		I will come

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Gracias		thanks
Muchas gracias		many thanks
¿ Cómo se llama Vd. ?		what is your name?
¿ No sabe Vd. ?		do you not know?
¿ Quiere Vd. ?		will you
Cierre Vd. la puerta		shut the door
Tengo frió		I am cold
Tengo hambre y sed		I am hungry and thirsty
Tengo el dinero		I have the money
Debo el dínero		I owe the money
¿ Piensa Vd.?	*pee-aing'-sah*	do you think?
Cuánto vale	*... vah'-lay*	how much is it worth
Siento decir		I am sorry to lay
Puedo	*poo-ay'-doh*	I may, or can
No puedo		I can not
Limpia mi cuarto	*leem'-pee-ah*	clean my room
Un pedazo	*pay-dah'-thoh*	a piece
Veamos	*vay-ah'-mos*	let us see
Dos varas de paño	*vah'-rahs-pah'-nyoh*	two yards of cloth

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DR. J. J. GINSTI
Graduate from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

DR. WM. W. DAND
Graduate from
UNIVERSITY OF PENSYLVANIA,

DENTISTS

No. 9 Plaza de Cervantes, (opp. Chartered Bank,) MANILA.

Martin M. Levering

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

(Abogado Americano)

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Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter of 1853.

Paid-up Capital, in 40,000 Shares of £20 each.....£800,000
Reserve Fund£450,000
Reserve Liabilities of Shareholders.....£800,000

Court of Directors, 1898-9.

Alexander P. Cameron, Esq.
William Christian, Esq.
Sir H. S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir A. Dent, K.C.M.G.
Henry Neville Gladstone, Esq.
John Howard Gwyther, Esq.
Emile Lelita, Esq.

Manager—Thomas Forrest. *Sub-Manager*—Cabel Lewis.

The Corporation buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, grants Drafts on its Agencies and Branches and transacts a general banking business with **AMERICA, EUROPE and the FAR EAST.**

R. W. BROWN,
Agent.

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Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital$10,000,000
Reserve Fund 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... 10,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, *Chairman.* | R. M. Gray, *Deputy Chairman.*

C. Beurmann, Esq. | R. H. Hill, Esq. | P. Sachse, Esq.
David Gubbay, Esq. | A. McConachie, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq. | A. I. Raymond, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.

Branches and Agencies:

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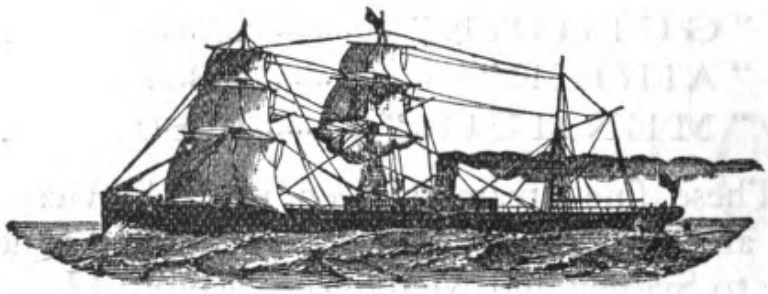
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